HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XV NO 29— BOMBAY THURSDAY FEBRUARY 3 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting (if Aden) with	Tons.
1927			
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	KAISAR-I-HIND	20,479
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MOOLTAN*	16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN*	10,912
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERA‡	15,906
12 ,,	RANPURA		16,594
19 ,,	RAZMAK †		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA§		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANA		20,347
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA‡	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA	MALOJA‡	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,948
18 ,,	CHINA		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA‡	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

§Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR I HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth,

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DUMANA	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS-CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
3rd Feb.	SHANGHAI MARU	To Japan.
5th ,,	RIVERWAY	To Japan
1st March	DEVANHA	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN	At Colombo for Australia
15th ,,	DELTA	China & Japan
	COMORIN	At Colombo fo Australia
29th ,,	NELLORE	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA	For Colombo & Australia
12th April	NYANZA	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
* TAMBA MARU	5845	1 Feb.	12 Feb.
RANGOON M.	5059	10 Feb.	22 Feb.
TOTTORI MARU	5473	15 Feb.	28 Feb.
TOMI MARU	5444	15 Feb.	25 Feb.
HEIMEI MARU	4364	18 Feb.	28 Feb.
* AWA MARU	6028	1 Mar.	14 Mar.
RYUJIN MARU	6243	12 Feb.	24 Feb

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams : "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sydney Maru	30th Jan.	6th Feb.
Shingo Maru	30th ,,	8th ,,
Koryu Maru	9th Feb.	20th ,,
Honolulu Maru	9th ,,	20th ,,
Manshu Maru	14th ,,	24th ,,
Celebes Maru	20th ,,	3rd Mar.
Borneo Maru	25th ,,	6th ,,
Indo Maru	23rd Mar.	11th ,,

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For Particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 358.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
4th Feb 5th or 6th ,,	VAREIA	Busreh via Karachi
	BARPETA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
7th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
16th ,,	KAROA	East & South Africa

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.
GENTS :— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 20418.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily Edition, Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries

Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

EYE TROUBLES
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8; 2 Drams Rs 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FIRMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel : "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent : AT. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars pleas apply to :—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
National Indian Life
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER YOU GET RS. Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.
For all Particulars and forms apply to :
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents.
Head Office : 6/7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22927.

INSURANCE

Great Eastern Life Assurance
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908
RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India

AGENTS WANTED
For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER.
50-52, Churchgate St, Fort BOMB

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE :—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Our SPECIALITY :
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.
WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.
For Particulars apply to:— JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co
Secretaries and Managers.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ LACS.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esouf Building; D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE.—STANDARD Typewriter Company, 321, Hornby Road.
A R141

WANTED—A Competent SPINNING MASTER for a Spinning Mill. Will pay upto Rs. 700. Apply with full particulars to SOMABHAI PATEL, 14, Dadyseth Plot, Walkeshwar Road.
A R72

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 1, Meerut. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Dentistry and Ayurvedic, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rates. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D. PRINCIPAL, Meerut.
M R1395

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SFORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Mahatma Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—At once a LOAN of Rs. five to seven lacs at a minimum interest between 4 to 6 per cent. Excellent villages in U. P. worth 2 or 3 times more than the capital will be offered as security. Intending investor should communicate to Box 1902, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1414

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, Ltd.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the Registered Office of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd., has been REMOVED from Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, to the Company's mill premises at Delisle Road, Parel, from 31st January, 1927.

28085

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a VETERINARY OVERSEER on a salary of Rs. 75—5—100. Applicants should see the undersigned with their testimonials.

J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

28086

PUBLIC NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the Power of Attorney granted by us to Mr. F. TARACHAND is hereby CANCELLED and revoked as from 1st of February 1927.

DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents:
The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd., and
The Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd.

Sudama House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 1st February, 1927. 28094

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the supply of about 650 enamelled street name plates, as per sample deposited in this office, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 21st day of February, 1927,

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. Tenderers are requested to invariably specify the names of all partners of the contracting firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued, on payment of Re. one only per each copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required. The tenderers should state in the tender the period within which they will able to complete the supply. A sample of the name-plate should accompany the tender without which the tender will not be considered.

A list of roads for which name plates are required will be furnished on application.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 31st January, 1927. 28093

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following lubricants required by the Amritsar Municipal Committee for the year 1927-28:—

FOR ELECTRIC POWER HOUSE.

1	Cylinder Oil for High Pressure Cylinder of compound Engines, using super heated steam	2,000 Gallons.
2.	Extra Heavy Oil for Crank Chamber for self Lubricating Engine best quality ..	200 Gallons.
3.	Dynamo Oil best quality for Generator bearings	30 Gallons.
4.	Grease of good quality....	60 lbs.

FOR HEAD WATER WORKS.

1.	Machine Oil	160 Gallons.
2.	Cylinder Oil for high pressure Cylinder of compound engines, using super heated steam	240 Gallons.

FOR LOCO TRAMWAY.

1.	Engine Oil	240 Gallons.
2.	Cylinder Oil	240 Gallons.
3.	Axle Oil	240 Gallons.

FOR STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

1.	Engine Oil	200 Gallons.
2.	Cylinder Oil	200 Gallons.
3.	Axle Oil	200 Gallons.
4.	Machine Oil	280 Gallons.

II. Tenders in closed and sealed covers superscribed tender for "Lubricants for 1927-28" should reach this office by the 14-2-1927.

III. The approved tenderer will be required to supply the lubricants at once against orders issued by the MUNICIPAL ENGINEER and the CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER of this Municipal Committee.

THE SECRETARY,
Municipal Committee.
Amritsar.

28082

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

RE—KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY'S FILMS.

UNDER Instructions from our clients Messrs. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., we beg to give Notice hereby to the Pubblic that our said clients are the Sole Booking Agents of the Kohinoor Film Company of adar (Bombay) and are further mortgagees possession, inter alia of all the negatives and positives of the Films produced by the said Company and to be hereafter produced and assignees of all rights of Exhibition of the said Films throughout the world. Neither the said Kohinoor Film Company nor its Proprietor Mr. Dwarkadas Narandas Sampat has any right to hire out or sell any the said Films. Any person therefore taking on hire for exhibition or purchasing any of the Kohinoor Films or dealing with the rights of exhibiting over the same om the said Mr. Dwarkadas Narandas Sampat or the said Kohinoor Film Company will do so entirely at his own risk and peril nd will be responsible for the consequnces thereof.

Dated at Bombay this 2nd day of February 1927.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Ramchandra & Co.
28092.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4361 of 1924.

NARANDAS KILABHAI alias JUGJIWANDAS & Anr. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

MAHOMED FAIZULLA MAHOMED TAQI alias BANDMIYA MAHOMED & Anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 8th day of April, 1926, the following immoveable properties in six lots will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1927, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Borivli formerly under Registration Sub-District Bandra, District Thana, but now under Southern Bombay Suburban District in Taluka South Salsette and bearing Nos. as follows:—

New Entry No.	Old Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Acre Gun. thas.	Assessment.
	159 (Ka)	51	1	3-8¾	22-0-0

and which is bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the ground of Amirudin, on or towards the West by the Public Road, on or towards the South by the Brook and on or towards the North by the property of Shaikh Dawood bin Ahmed Saley Tikley.

LOT NO. II.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Borivli, formerly under Registration Sub-District Bandra, District Thana but now under Southern Bombay Suburban District in Taluka South Salsette and bearing Nos. as follows:—

New Entry No.	Old Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Acre Gun.	Assessment.
	124 (Ka)	43	1	20½	2-0-0

and which is bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the ground bearing Survey No. 129, on or towards the West and South by the ground bearing Survey No. 129 on or towards the North by Malat.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Borivli formerly under Registration Sub-District Bandra, District Thana, but now under Southern Bombay Suburban District in Taluka South Salsette bearing Nos. as follows:—

New Entry No.	Old Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Acre Gun.	Assessment.
	133 (Ka)	46	1 & partly of 2	19	2-1-0

and which is bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the ground bearing Survey No. 142, on or towards the West by the ground bearing Survey No. 44, on or towards the South by the ground bearing Survey No. 136/145 and on or towards the North by the ground bearing Survey No. 142.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Borivli formerly under Registration Sub-District Bandra, District Thana, but now under Southern Suburban District in Taluka South Salsette and bearing Nos. as follows:—

New Entry No.	Old Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acre Gun.	Assessment
	142	48	6	0	11	2-0-0

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Borivli, formerly under Registration Sub-District Bandra, District Thana but now under Southern Bombay Suburban District in Taluka South Salsette and bearing Nos. as follows:—

New Entry No.	Old Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Acre Gun-thas	Assessment
	137(Ka)	43	1	9¼	1-8-0

and which is bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the Governmet Forest on or towards the West and South by the property of Jivan Ladkya and on or towards the North by the property of Hasla Jivan.

LOT NO. V.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Borivli formerly under Registration Sub-District Bandra, District Thana, but now under Southern Bombay Suburban District in Taluka South Salsette and bearing Nos. as follows:—

New Entry No.	Old Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acre Gun.	Assessment
	138(Ka)	48	2		2¾	0-8-0
	141(Ka)	48	5		5¾	1-0-0
	148(Ka)	48	6		3¾	0-12-0
					12¼	2-4-0

LOT No. VI.

House originally door No. 173 Municipal No. 373 built on site No. 78 in Bassangudi Extension Bangalore City in Mysore State, measuring 260 feet by 200 feet bounded, on the East by Forty feet Road, and North by West Cross Road, on the South by Mr. Hanumantha Rao's house, on the West by G. Coopoo Rao's vacant site and by admeasurement being 52000 square feet be it a little more or less.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1927.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

28065

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 760 of 1924.

Bai JADAV, widow & Anr. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

HOOSEINALLY HASSAMBHAI and Anr. ....., Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1927, at the hour of 4-15 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

All those pieces and parcels of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements dwelling houses and shed standing thereon situate in the Western Khar Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement 24½ Gunthas or thereabouts as follows:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acres.	Ackar.
81	5	0	0-3-3/4	0-12-0
81	6	0	0-7-1/2	2-0-0
349	2	0	0-13	2-8-0

standing in the name of Hassambhai Datoobhai and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 44 B Street No. ..... and bounded, on or towards the East by the Khari Road, on or towards the West by the property of Antono Francis Rodrigues, on or towards the North by the Lonchavala property and on or towards the South by the property of Gonsalves Antons.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MOHILE & PAREKH, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 36, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

28091

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

UCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE OF THE LATEST DESIGN, BABY GRAND PIANO, BY "JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS," VELVET PILE CARPETS, PHONOGRAPH, ICE BOX, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, opp. Mr. Cawasjee Jahhoy Sett's bungalow valuable and handsome made-to-order furniture of the latest design, also a few pieces of Jacobean furniture, glass, crockery, and platedware, sliding dining table, leather lined chairs, large mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons and dumbwaiters, khaki lined suite of Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, one handsome mahogany iron frame Baby Grand Piano, in good condition, by John Broadwood, phonograph with records, velvet pile carpets, silver cabinets, table ornaments, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown press, wardrobes, dressing chest of drawers, easy chairs, hat-stand, ice box, meatsafe, etc., the property of T. K. W. North, Esqr., of Messrs. A. F. Fergusson & Coy., Chartered Accountants and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS

A BRITISH CLASSIC!

BETTY BALFOUR

ENGLAND'S MOST FAMOUS STAR IN

'THE SEA URCHIN'

(7 Reels.)

This picture offers better company to spend a good evening than do most of the more ostentatious intellectual films recently produced.

All the characters are human and alive.

BETTY BALFOUR IN

"THE SEA URCHIN"

Makes you feel in a good temper with all the world.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

This is a Picture you should see.

COMING, COMING.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST FASHION SHOW

COLLEEN MOORE IN

IRENE

ADAPTED FROM THE MUSICAL COMEDY OF THE SAME NAME IN NATURAL COLORS

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

At 6-30, and 10 p.m.

"THE LOST WORLD"

FEATURING:

BESSIE LOVE, LLOYD HUGHES WALLACE BERRY, LEWIS STONE

Truly the marvel of the screen—Amazing Romance—Astounding Adventure!

EMPIRE THEATRE.

6-30, 8.15 and 10 p.m.

"The Isle of Lost Ships"

FEATURING:

MILTON SILLS and ANNA Q. NELSON

A Picture to bring a thrill to your heart and make you forget the humdrum world about you!

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

(1) PAPA'S WIFE

(DRAMA)

(2) HORRIBLE MURDER

(COMIC)

And a nice Topical.

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

LAST WEEK

TO-DAY at 9-30 P.M.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION DIRECT FROM

KEITH THEATRE, NEW YORK AMERICA.

KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS

Nana's Chowk (Opposite Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)

First appearance in India OF

HOMAZ DUO

AMERICA'S MOST VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS in their

MID-AIR GYROSCOPIC ACT

DARE DEVIL JENKINS

THE LEAP FOR LIFE ON HIS Harley Davidson Motor-Cycle 45 ft. in Mid-air through Flames of Fire.

Visit the Supreme Show and get the greatest return of your money.

LAST MATINEES SATURDAY & SUNDAY at 4-30 P.M.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 1.

March	13.33+.09
May	13.54+.09
July	13.76+.10
October	13.97+.08
December	14.13+.09
Middling Spot	13.65+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 1.

March	13.34+.13
July	13.69+.11
Middling Spot	13.34+.12

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	13.28
May	13.48
July	13.68

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

March	13.30
May	13.50
July	13.71

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—

March	13.24
July	13.60

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Feb. 1.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	53,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	20,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	95,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

	Closing.
February	7.09+.02
March	7.15+.03
April	7.17+.01
May	7.25+.02
June	7.29+.02
July	7.35+.01
August	7.38+.01
September	7.40—.—
October	7.42—.—
November	7.44—.—
December	7.47—.—
January	7.48—.—
Febuary	7.48+.—
Middling Spot	7.31—.06

SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

	Closing.
February	13.01—.04
March	12.96—.04
April	12.93—.04
May	12.91—.04
June	12.90—.04
July	12.86—.04
August	12.88—.04
September	12.93—.04
October	12.96—.04
November	12.96—.04
December	13.03—.04
January	12.91—.04
Febuary	12 1—.04
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	1 5—.10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

Scinde Good	5.40—.05
Scinde Fully Good	5.60—.05
Scinde Fine	5.80—.05
Bengal Good	5.50—.05
Bengal Fully Good	5.70—.05
Bengal Fine	5.90—.05
Oomra Good	6.00—.05
Oomra Fully Good	6.25—.05
Oomra Fine	6.50—.05
Broach Good	5.95—.05
Broach Fully Good	6.25—.05
Broach Fine	6.55—.05

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 1.

Silver:— Bazaars and China Banks Bought ann sold. Markets uncertain.

Spot	27-1/8
Forward	26-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 1.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-10 1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest, day to day loans 7 days' Marke loans.

London, Feb. 1.

Bank Bills, 3 months	4-1/8%
Bank bills 6 months	4-1/8%
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4%
Fine trade bills, 6 months	5-3/4%

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 1.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.46-3/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.14
T.T. Brussels on London	34.87
T.T. Madrid on London	28.98
T.T. Milan on London	113.35
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	123.18

COFFEE.

New York, Feb. 1.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality.)

Spot	15-1/4

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T.T. 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D.D. 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T.T. 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 877.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Fracs. 967.
Bank's buying D D Fracs. 952.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 143.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 183.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 123.17.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.87.
London—Rome Liras 113.75.
London—Berlin Marks 20.47.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

3 months 4.5/32 per cent.
6 months 4.1/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money market. Steady.
Imperial Bank rate: 6 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Febuary 1.

Chartered Bank of I.A.& C.	£19-3-/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£ 118-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 10-3/8
National Bank	£ 48-3/4
Eastern Bank	£ 6-1/4
Funding Loan 4%	£ 87-3/4
Conversion Loan	£ 76-3/8
Indian Loan 5/1/2%	£102
Rupee Paper 3/1/2%	£ 57-1/2
Indian Stock 3% Sterling Loan	£ 59-1/4
Indian Stock 3/1/2% Sterling Loan	£70-1/4
Consols	£55-1/2
War Loan 5%	£101-3/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 93-1/8

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 1.

Copper, English best selected	£ 60
Copper, Braziers,	£ 70
Yellow Metal,	£ 65-3/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£ 27
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge,	£ 15-5/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£294-1/2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb, 1.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb.
Feb/Mar. shipment paid 51/3
Rozario Santa Fe. per 63 1/2 lb.
Feb/Mar. shipment value 51/6
Market:—Quiet.
Wheat, Australian,
Feb/Mar shipment value 52/6
Market—Quiet
Wheat Choice White Karachi,
May/June shipment value 51/.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 1

Linseed, Calcuta, Ton:—
Feb/Mar. shipment sellers £17-15-0.
Apl/May. shipment nominal £17-5-0.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., ton,
Jan/Feb. shipment. Paid. £15-0-0
Feb/Mar. shipment. offered. £14-18-9.
Market:—Quiet.
Linseed, Bombay ton,
Feb/Mar shipment Nominal £18-15-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 1.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:
Mar/Apl. delivery sellers. 31/6
May/Aug. delivery sellers 31/6

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 1.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Feb/Mar. shipment quoted £8-5-0
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Feb/Mar. shipment offered, £19-10-0
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,—
Jan/Feb shipment Paid & Buyers £19-12-6
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,
Feb/Mar. shipment offered, £19:7-6
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,
Mar/Apl. shipment offered. 19-7-6

JAVA SUGAR

London, Feb. 1.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta:—
Feb/Mar per cwt. 19 4-1/12.
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 18/1-1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Bombay:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/2-1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Karachi:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/3 1/4.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 1.

Demand Bills	484.62

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICAN: N. Y.:—Improved Less Selling—Little Short Covering—Futures 8 to 10 Higher—Range 9 Points. Spot improved 10 Points at 13.65c.

LOCAL:—Early Advanced on Commission Houses and Operators Buying. Later Eased on Profit taking.

Private Cables and Reports:—

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cables to-day:—

New York.—May highest 13.55 (2-46 p.m.) lowest 13.46 (at the opening).

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 1st instant as under:—

"Tone of market good. Absence of pressure."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

The markets are quiet but steady with small fluctuations; with the present uncertainty of the political situation we prefer to watch the markets, and would only advise buying on breaks.

AMERICAN COTTON.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened quiet but steady and gradually improved until May reached 13.55. The market was very narrow without any special new feature and the range recorded was 9 points. Closing prices were 8 to 11 points higher. Spot cotton improved by 10 points and closed at 13.65c.

The New Orleans market ruled steady and closed 8 to 13 points higher. Spot cotton improved by 12 points.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened very steady on short covering but ruled quiet with less buying. The spot demand showed a little less interest and sales are reported 8,000 bales. The feel of the market was quiet and prices ruled irregular 9 points higher for near month while distant positions closed unchanged.

We see nothing in the general situation to change our bearish view.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following better advices from America, our market to-day opened at Rs. 264-8 and jumped to Rs. 266 on buying by Commission houses and local operators. At the advance, there came in long liquidation arresting the advance and prices eased as under and closed at 4 p.m:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A.M.	264|8	266	264|4	264|4
Broach J. A.	273	273|8	271|8	271|8
Oomra Mar.	249|8	249|8	248|8	248|8
Oomra May	252	252	250|8	250|8
Bengal Mar.	232	232	231	231
Bengal May	234	234	233	233

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened quiet at a rise of 2 points. Our market ruled steady after opening at Rs. 263 on some offices and local operators buying. The closing prices remained as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A.M.	263	264	263	264
Broach J.A.	270|8	271	270|8	270 8
Oomra Mar.	247	247|8	247	247|8
Oomra May	249	249-8	249	249|8
Bengal Mar.	229	230	229	230
Bengal May	232	233	232	233

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 2nd.

			Delivery Contracts Ready. Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	244/47
"	Fine	"	242
"	F.G.	"	237
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	241/42
"	F.G.	"	235
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	267/69
Nagpur	"	"	267/69
Yeotmal	"	"	262
Arvi	"	"	262/64
Amraoti	"	"	257/59
Khamgaon-Akola	"	"	254/56
Mulkapur	"	"	247/48
Khandesh	"	"	242/44
"		F.G.	
Muthia	Fine	"	240/42
"	F.G.	"	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality		277/82
Purna	Average	"	267/72
Parbhani/Sailu	"	"	257/62
Indore/Ujjain	"	"	267/77
			Old.
Broach	Fine	M.G.	
"		F.G.	
Westerns	Good.	"	
"		H.G.	
Cambodia	Fine	M.G.	290/95
Kalagin	"	"	

ROME RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Bengal	230	March.
Bengal	232	May.
Broach	264	A.M.
Broach	271	May.
Umra	248	March.
Umra	250	May.
Bengal	244	237 230 222
S. P.	240	233 226 218
Rajputant	244	237 230 222
Umra	257	252 247 242
C. P. No. 1	272	267 262 257
C. P. No. 2	265	260 255 250
Khandesh	250	245 240 235
Muthia	—	245 241 238

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

100	Forbes and Co., Katol	272
100	Rall Bros., Bengal	245
100	H. Rambhayat, Mulkapur	246
100	Suzuki and Co., Amraoti	256
100	Suzuki and Co., Akola	255
100	Suzuki and Co., Anjangaon	253
100	Pititmull, Bhesa	324
100	Japan Cotton and Co., Verabal	247
100	Gill and Co., Barsi	251
100	Narshinagshi, Shenabad	252
200	G. G. Kesha, Mulkapur	247 249
100	S. Jooharmal, Khandesh	248
200	S. Jooharmal, Shegaon	252

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon 1st instant:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	7,662
Linseed	3,973
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,370
Gingellysseeds	1,397
Groundnuts	7,157
Castorseeds	5,488
Rice	63,562
Myrabollams	6,197
Cottonseed	23,961
Mowraseed	36
Gram	4,154
Joowar	1,890
Barley	1,032
Bajree	9,540
	Tons.
Coal	278

LONDON RUBBEE.

London, Feb. 1.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot Buyers	1s. 6-7 8d.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot, Sellers	1s. 7d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot, Buyers	1s. 6-5|8d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot, Sellers	1s. 6-3|4d.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 2nd.

In full-pressedy Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	5,032	2,44,5534	2,12,699
Central India	4,932	1,48,607	2,17,936
Barsi and Nagar	2,333	1,24,350	1,19,727
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,047	41,447	42,527
Berar	10,596	3,32,930	2 2,046
Central Provinces	3,134	1,17,174	1,31,671
Total Oomras	27,484	10,98,092	9,76,506
Dholera	445	38,326	1,13,670
N. W. Provinces	637	49,1 0	1,20,157
Rajputana	891	19 480	53,590
Sind-Punjab	806	66,108	1,20,505
Broach		239	45,531
Coompta & Dharwar	43	19,894	13,434
Westerns- Northerns		9,096	8,017
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,594	6,441
Persian	21	2,874	2,074
American		70,350	143
Egyptian and African		21,515	30,236
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		45	439
Total	18,327	13,10,918	15,02,216

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full. pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 2nd Jan. This year,	Last year
Europe	1,459	1,11,646	2,08,768
Japan & China	10,100	4,46,696	5,44,113
Coast Ports	324	5,343	10,795
Up-country by Rail		44,589	4,363
Aflost in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		58,414	1,73,705
Total	11,983	6,66,688	9 42,744

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

To-day the Gold market ruled very steady on better enquiry and closed as under:—

Bar Gold, Spot, Rs. 21-10.
Mah delivery, Rs. 21-10.
Fagan delivery, Rs. 21-10-6.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Yesterday London market closed 7-16d. lower and our market to-day opened quiet but on account of unfavourable political news from China, Bears were anxious to cover their short interest. However the volume of the business is much reduced and prices are showing rapid changes on any signs of buying or selling. Still the situation is not normal and while we consider short sales dangerous owing to small local stocks, we think purchasers are also not safe in view of unsettled conditions. To-day's closing prices remained firm as under:—

Spot Silver, Rs. 64-12.
Mah delivery, Rs. 63-12.
Fagan delivery, Rs. 62-12.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Cotton mill shares remained steady with small fluctuations. Cotton is getting steadier and if the cotton is improved further the cotton mills are likely to improve as most of the stock in yarn and cloth are likely to be cleared at favourable rates. The up-country is short of stocks and by going steadier the consumer will get faith in steadiness of cloth. The report of the tariff board is not yet out but it is rumoured that they have recommended some favourable terms. Mill are working at a narrow margin at present in cloth and yarn.

Market is not likely to have any big fluctuations at present but it is not advisable to be short in Cotton Mill shares.

We quote:—

Fazul Rs. 872-8; Bombay Dyeing Rs. 917-8; Century Rs. 417-8; Pearl Rs. 498-12; Crescent Rs. 170; Indore Rs. 346-4; Nagpur Rs. 511-4; Swadeshi Rs. 511-4; New York Rs. 307-8; Simplex Rs. 145; Colaba Rs. 133-12; Bombay-Burma and Co. Rs. 1-4; Tram Rs. 137-8.

It was rumoured in the market that the transfer books of the B. Dyeing and Century Mill will be re-closed before the March settlement is over but there was no official information either by the stock exchange authorities which resulted to pay heavy budli charges of budli by the bulls. There was also a previous case in the Tata Hydro.

The budli business was carried out yielding 6 to 7 per cent. to the investors.

We quote:—

Tata Hydro Rs. 1,068-12; Tata Def. Rs. 181-4; Tata Ord. Rs. 61-8; Tata Power Rs. 612-8; Andhra Rs. 832-8.

The Bank shares were easier. Tramways Tata Hydro and Tata Steel and Iron were quiet.

We quote:—

Imperial Bank Rs. 146; Northpaid Rs. 362-8; India Rs. 77-4; Eastern Rs. 84; Central Rs. 30-8.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotations Rs.	a.
Bank of India	50	1-2	77	4
Baroda	50	4	86	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	67	XD
Central	25	1-4	30	
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	84	
Imperial	500	40	1460	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	362	8
Union	5	4	0	4
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	19	12
Central India Mining	10	1-2Y	30	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	125	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	126	4
Katni Cement D.	40	..	350	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	6	12
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	52	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11p.c.	900	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70p.c.	107	
Dhond Baramati	100	6p.c.	102	
Guzerat	100	5p.c.	93	1-2
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5.pc.	100	
Larkhana	100	5p.c.	80	
Mandra Bhon	90	5p.c.	82	1-2
Pachora Jammsi	100	5p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8p.c.	710	
Upper Sind Light	100	4p.c.	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation CO.	250	..	198	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	237	8
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	13	13
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5p.c.	81	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	832	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	960	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	137	8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67	4
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1068	12
Tata Hydro Elec. P.	1,000	7p.c.	990	
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	612	8
Tata power P.	1,000	..	837	8
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press	..	..	435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	10,25	
Indian Cotton	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220	
New Berar	500	80	840	
New East India	1,000	..	975	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	540	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	510	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	265	
Madras United	250	15	485	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1850	
Mathuradas	100	..	72	8
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	92	8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2090	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	132	8
Mysore	50	4	117	8
New City of Bombay	110	10	140	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	307	8
Osmanshahi	7	..	60	
Pearl	250	12	498	12
Phoenix	110	10	400	
Premier	100	..	11	
Sasoon Cotton	100	..	17	
Sasoon Silk	500	..	587	8
Sholapur	1,000	8075	450	7900
Simplex	260	..	145	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32	2
Standard	500	40	1350	
Swadeshi	100	18	511	4
Swan	100	..	152	8
Tata Mill O.	500	..	115	
Vishnu Cotton O.	509	90	2500	
Vishnu P.	500	35	590	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	19	8
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	601	4
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	3	175	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-4-0	6	13
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	185	
Jost Engineering	100	10	125	
Mackenzie	100	30	335	XD
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	640	
Potr Canning	1000	50	640	
Sarda Carbonic Gas	100	..	90	
Tata IronPref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	126	8
Tata Iron and steel Def	30	181	4	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	80	
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	61	8
Thacker	50	..	105	
Telephone	50	nil	37.	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	50	22 8	850	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4p.c.	4	
Jupiter	15	..	5	2
New India	25		20	12
Oriental Life	100	30p.c.	1300	
Vulcano	10	0/6/0	5	1
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	395	
Alliance	100	..	30	
Apollo	50	..	8	8
Assur Virjee	6	..	2	8
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	917	8
Bombay Industrial	100	..	8	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	5	
Bradbury	250	nil	250	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	180	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70	
Century	100	20y	417	8
Central India O.	100	16	511	4
Central India P.	500	5p.c.	465	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land	100	..	133	12
Coorla	100	..	142	8
Crescent	100	4	170	
Currimbhoy	250	..	200	
David	500	..	240	
Dawn	25	40	670	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1	2 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	210	
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	135	
Elphinstons C. O.	..	100	..	28
Emperor Edward	500	..	230	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	872	8
Finlays	100	nil	128	12
Framjee Petit	1,00	..	620	
Globe	100	..	38	12
Gokak	10	5	117	8
Indoostan	1,000	125	1600	
Indian Bleaching,	100	6	165	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1000	
Indore Malwa United	100	18-12	338	12
Jamshed O.	250	..	75	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	97	8
Kilachand	25	..	4	
Kohinoor	500	..	1150	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5920	
Madhora Scindhia	100	..	20	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	127	8

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad							3978
Bombay Cotton							305
Bombay Dyeing	915	917	8	913	12	917	8
Century	415	418	12	413	12	417	8
Central India						511	4
Colaba Land						133	12
Crescent						170	
Edward Sassoon						135	
Fazulbhoy	870	875		868	12	872	8
Finlays						128	12
Globe						38	12
Gokak						117	8
Indian Bleaching						163	12
Indore Malwa						346	4
Kohinoor						1150	
Madhowjee						127	8
Mathuradas						72	8
Meyer Sassoon						11	
Mysore						117	8
New Great						307	8
Pearl	497	8	500	496	4	498	8
Pabany						210	
Phoenix						400	
Simplex						145	
Swadeshi						511	4
Swan Mills						152	8
Tata Mills						115	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock			265
Bombay Steam			198 12
Bundi Cement			19 12
Central Indian Mining			30
Indian Cement			122 8
Katni Cement ord.			125
Shivrajpur			52 8
Tram Co. Ord.			137 8
Tata Hydro	1070	1072 8 1067 8	1068 12
Tata Iron & Steel ord.	61 8	63 61 8	62 4
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	180	185 178 12	180 187 8
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.			77 7
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.			107 6

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

The Linseed market ruled rather quiet with less business.

The Wheat market is steady with a good undertone:—

Linseed May, Rs. 10-11-3.
Wheat May, Rs. 7-11-9.

The following are the closing rates on Ready Delivery Terms of Seeds and Wheat to-day:—

Linseed Brown Bold, Rs. 10-12 per cwt.
Linseed Brown Small, Rs. 10-2 per cwt.
Castorseed Bold, Rs. 9-13 per cwt.
Castorseed Small, Rs. 10-12 per cwt.
Groundnutseeds Bold, Rs. 12-6 per cwt.
Cottonseed, Rs. 4-7 per cwt.

Wheat Seoni Pissi 70|30, Rs. 8-2 per cwt.

The followig are the fluctuations of Broach Gin Cotton rates of the bazar.

Opening 11|0 Rs. 265; 12|15 Rs. 265; 1|30 Rs. 264-1|2; 2|45 Rs. 264; 4-0 Rs. 263; 5|15 Rs. 263-1|2; 6|30 Rs. 263; Last 7|0 Rs. 263.

To-day's highest rate Rs. 265-1|2; lowest rate Rs. 262-3|4.

DEPUTATION TO MAHARAO OF CUTCH.

MR. TAIRSEE ON ITS EXPECTATIONS.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC SEND OFF.

The following from amongst the members of the Executive Committee of Shri Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad (The Cutch People's Conference) have left for Cutch in deputation to H. H. the Maharao of Cutch in order to submit in person the resolutions of the Cutch People's Conference, and obtain His Highness's decision with regard to the said resolutions:—

Messrs. Soorji Vallabhdas (President)
Mathuradas Kanji Matani.
Raoji Sojpur and Premji Chand.
Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri (Hon. Secretary).
Mr. Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsi.
Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Napoo.
Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani.
Mr. Gulam Hussain Soonawala.
Mr. Shivdas Chapsey Thackcr.

The President and Messrs. Matani, Sojpur and Chanda left on Monday by s.s. "Vita" and the remaining members left on Wednesday by s.s. "Netravati."

The deputation is due to be received in audience by His Highness on Friday, the 4th instant at Cutch Mandvi according to present arrangement.

The deputation per s.s. "Netravati" was seen off at the Bunder on Wednesday by, among others by Dr. Jivraj Mansraj, Mr. Kanji Jadhavji, Prof. G. N. Joshi, Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla, Prof. K. T. Shah, Joint Hon. Secretary and Mr. Velji Anandji Meisheri, the Hon. Treasurer of the Cutch People's Conference. Members of the deputation as well as their friends who had come to see them off were garlanded and presented with bouquets by Mr. Kanji Jadhavji who had made every possible arrangement for their convenience and comfort on board the steamer. Prof. K. T. Shah, the Joint Hon. Secretary of the Conference, thanked Mr. Kanji Jadhavji on behalf of the deputation, the arrangements for whose convenience and comfort on board he had personally noted with expressions of the deepest satisfaction. Mr. Kanji had also taken upon himself to take the deputation to Cutch entirely free of charge. But on Prof. Shah insisting upon paying for the passage of the members of the deputation, Mr. Kanji Jadhavji agreed to accept payment of the passage money on condition that the amount was accepted as a donation to the Conference. On behalf of the Conference Prof. Shah thankfully accepted the donation and once again gratefully acknowledged the kindness and consideration of Mr. Kanji to the deputation. The ship which was profusely decorated with owers left precisely at 9 a.m.

"BLESSED ARE THOSE WHO EXPECT NOTHING".

Mr. Tairsee and Dr. Poonsey Meisheri were interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" regarding their mission to Cutch. The following is the interview:—

Q.: Where are you going, gentlemen?

A.: We are going to H. H. the Maharao Saheb in deputation to present in person the resolutions passed by the first session of the Cutch People's Conference held in Bombay last October.

Q.: Have you not already forwarded the resolutions through your President, and obtained acknowledgement?

A. (Mr. L. R. Tairsee): The resolutions have, indeed, been long since forwarded as required by the Parishad; but His Highness' advisers have either not found any suitable answer to the complaints of grievances and the demands of rights made therein, or perhaps H. H. the Maharao of Cutch lives under a code of manners and morals of his own creation; so that we have as yet received not even a formal acknowledgment of the receipt of the documents sent by post to His Highness with copies simultaneously sent to his Private Secretary, as well as to his acting Prime Minister.

Q.: On what authority or invitation, then, is the deputation going to Cutch?

A. (Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri): The Deputation is going in accordance with the promise obtained by our President from His Highness to receive this deputation.

Q.: Who are going in the Deputation?

A. (Mr. L. R. Tairsee): It is like the despatch of troops to China. The flotilla is going, but the real fighting squadron is kept in reserve, with orders to stand by. Our armoured cruiser, (indicating Dr. Meisheri) is going with us as also our Dreadnought (indicating himself), but our super-dreadnought called Shah is left behind in case of developments. It is good for long range firing, and our style may be cramped at close range in Cutch, for all we know.

Q.: Who are the other members of the Deputation?

A. (Mr. L. R. Tairsee): The entire Executive Committee, plus such associates as we may be able to induce to join in the hunting in Cutch or in Bombay. You will get the names officially, in due course as they say, Mr. Reporter.

Q.: What do you expect the Deputation to achieve?

A. (Mr. L. R. Tairsee): "Blessed are those who expect nothing for to them there shall be no disappointment."

Q.: But still what is the main object of this Deputation, and how far do you think or believe it will be achieved?

A. (Dr. Poonsey Hirji Meisheri): The main object of the Deputation is to present, personally, to His Highness, the resolutions passed by the Conference formulating the grievances of the Cutchi people, and enunciating their aspirations in respect to a more civilised and popular form of actual administration in Cutch.

Q.: We hear of many grievances, and even alleged excesses from the personal entourage of His Highness. Have you no resolution in respect of these alleged excesses of some of the friends and favourites of His Highness?

A. (Mr. L.R. Tairsee): We have passed a very mild resolution, carefully expurgated and meticulously disinfected, in the Conference; but we have yet to see how this very mild protest or complaint is presented to His Highness, and how it is received.

Q.: Can I have a copy of your address intended to be presented to His Highness?

A. (Dr. Meisheri): A copy of the address, when presented to his Highness, will be forwarded to the Press together with His Highness' reply, if any.

Q.: In case the Deputation fails to move his Highness to make any instant redress of even the most crying grievances, have you thought of any means to continue and intensify the agitation for the demand of popular rights and of justice?

A. (Mr. L.R. Tairsee): We must, Mr Reporter, wait and see, not with Mr. Asquith, but with whoever the Lord sends us as the new Messiah. Good bye.

Our representative then wished "bon voyage" to the Deputation, which sailed by the s.s. "Netravati."

Mr. Ghulam Hussain Soonawala, another member of the Deputation, asked as to his views regarding the expectations from the address of the Deputation declared that the task of the Deputation was like churning sands for oil.

SHRADDHANAND MEMORIAL SCHEME.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at a special meeting of the Hindu Maha Sabha held at Gauhati, the Working Committee of the Mahasabha has resolved to collect a fund of Rs. 10 lakhs for the three-fold objects of Sangathan, Shuddhi and Achhutoddhar. To give effect to these objects a Board of Trustees has been selected with Pandit Malaviya as President and Lala Lajpat Rai as Vice-President.

The fund is to be collected from all over India, and, if necessary, from outside also. The Committee have also resolved to take steps to acquire the house in which the Swamiji was murdered, with the object of converting it into "Swami Shraddhananda Memorial Bhavan."

SEPARATE MUNICIPALITY FOR VILE PARLE

DEPUTATION TO MINISTER

A deputation of prominent residents of Vile Parle, representing various public bodies in the town, waited, on Monday and Thursday last, upon the Hon. Sir Gulam Husain Hidayatullah, the Minister for Local Self-Government and Mr. Turner, Secretary to the General Department, to submit their case for a separate Municipality for Vile Parle and in fact for every important suburb of Bombay. The deputation consisted of Dr. S. K. Vaidya (president) Mr. T. M. Pardhi, Mr. V. V. Bhadkamker, Mr. Chandulal Nanavati, Mr. Kalyanji Bhatia, Mr. M. D. Gonsalves and Mr. K. K. Vaidya (Secretary). The deputation was backed by a petition of about 700 signatures from the residents of Vile Parle and the demand was supported by unanimous resolutions passed at public meetings and by two referenda taken by the Government over this question.

It was pointed out that the suburbs were always bound to remain as the bed-room of Bombay and unlike the component parts of the municipality of Bombay the suburbs had no inter-communications and had no time nor opportunities to obtain perfect mutual knowledge which was essential for running a joint Municipality as suggested by Government. Even to-day, the suburbs were managing most of their municipal affairs under separate Notified Area Committees, quite independent of each other, and it was contended, on behalf of Vile Parle, that there was no reason why henceforth it should be made to depend in these matters upon the vote of other suburbs which would be ignorant of the local questions of detail. The deputation expressed the fear that at the meetings of the Joint Municipality of Andheri the Municipal Councillors from other suburbs would give very poor attendance and the interests and complaints of these suburbs would not be properly attended to. The proposed joint Municipality would be a very expensive body, as it would have to incur expenditure on roads, lights, drainage, waterpipes etc., over the vast rural tracts in order to serve the scattered suburbs. There would be no population over the rural tracts to pay for these expenses. The deputation pointed out that there were about 60 independent Municipalities in this Presidency with an income and population less than that of Vile Parle. The Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality also was not larger than Vile Parle in any respect. The deputation urged that a separate municipality should be immediately granted to Vile Parle, and said that for every expensive scheme of drainage or water-works etc., they would co-operate with other Local Bodies.

At the special request of the deputation the Minister and Mr. Turner visited Vile Parle, Versova, Andheri and other places proposed to be comprised in the Joint Municipality.

It is understood that Government will allow the present Local Bodies to continue with extended powers and liberalized constitution and will devise a separate body for the whole district, to function apart from the Local Bodies for certain specified larger purposes.

ALLEGED MURDER OF KHOJA GIRL.

HEARING ADJOURNED.

The alleged murder of a Khoja girl named Sakinabai, aged 16 years, who was alleged to have been thrown down from the fourth floor of her house at Dongri, by the accused, one Jainabai, the mother-in-law of the deceased girl in November last, was the subject of a magisterial inquiry before Mr. Junglewalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon on Monday afternoon. Evidence was led to the effect that the deceased girl when in hospital, had complained to her mother that she was ill-treated by the accused who had thrown her down from the fourth floor. Mr. DeCunha, Police Prosecutor, with Mr. Nariman appeared for the Crown while the accused is being defended by Mr. Vicaji. The case stands adjourned.

DEEPENING OF ALEXANDRA DOCK.

SCHEME TO COST RS. 26,44,232.

At their meeting held on the 1st instant, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay disposed of the following main items of business.

A report by the Marine Committee on the Chief Engineer's revised plan and estimates, the latter aggregating Rs. 26,44,232 for deepening of Alexandra Dock entrance channel and the Mail steamer berth, Ballard Pier, was considered and approved, subject to the sanction of Government. The estimates provide for deepening the Mail steamer berth to 32 ft. below low water of L.O.S.T. for a length of about 800 ft. from the south end of the Pier and the entrance channel and channel proper to a depth of ft. below low water of L.O.S.T.

Permission was granted to Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co. to sub-lease a portion of their premises at Mazagon for a term of 25 years to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., for purposes of a sub-station.

Tenders were considered for a new lighting apparatus, including a steel tower, for Tucker Beacon, for the guidance of vessels approaching the docks entrance channel, and the following quotations were accepted:—

(i) the Patent Lighting Co., Ltd., £498-10-0 (f. o. b. London) for the acetylene lantern, accessories and spares.

(ii) Messrs. Pearson & Knowles Coal Iron Co., Ltd., £68-15-0 (f. o. b. Liverpool or Manchester) for the structure of the steel tower.

A supplementary estimate amounting to Rs. 7,500 was sanctioned for carrying out certain repairs and renewals to the Steam Launch "Jean" owing to the necessity for obtaining a Load Line Certificate for this vessel while tending the Outer Station.

On the recommendation of the Marine Committee the Board agreed to allow certain dredging operations by the Development Department outside the limits of the area prescribed by the agreement between the Secretary of State and the Trustees subject to all existing indemnities and conditions applying in respect of the additional area dredged and also subject to approval of the Military Authorities in respect to edging of the area immediately adjacent to Oyster Rock.

DISHONEST SERVANT HEAVILY SENTENCED.

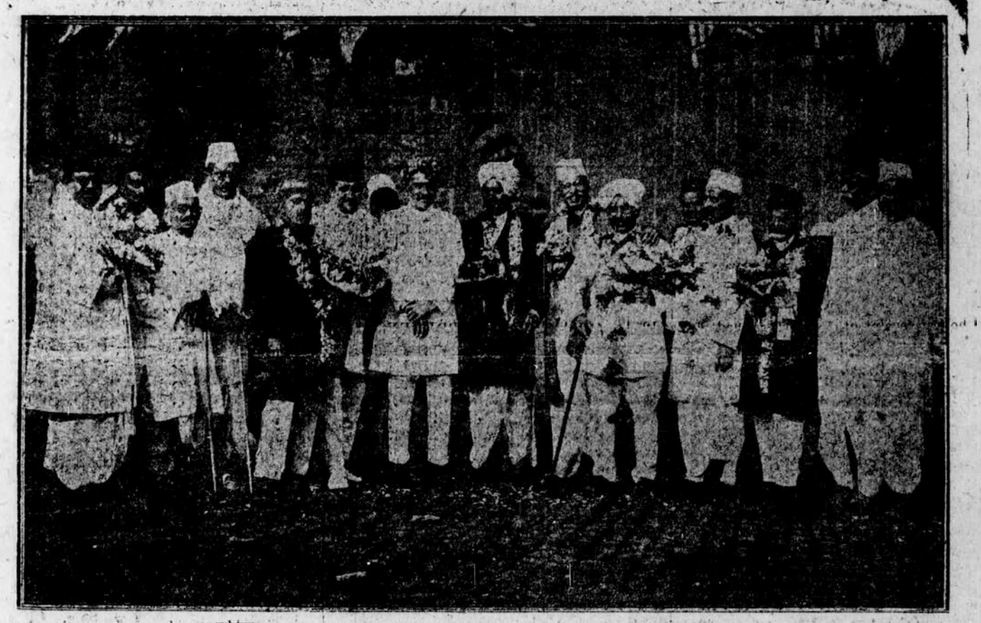
Heavy sentences were inflicted by Mr. I. N. Mehta, the presiding Magistrate at Girgaum Police Court, on a dishonest servant Pritamberdas Mathuradas, in the service of the Mahim Flour Mills, who committed the offences of criminal breach of trust in respect of moneys on four cheques amounting to Rs. 3793-10-6 belonging to the Mahim Flour Mills and further in respect of two drafts belonging to the same Company in respect of Rs. 5235 between October 1925 and January 1926. The accused was employed as a secretary of the flour mills in question, since 1922 and authorised to countersign cheques, carry on correspondence, make drafts and discount them. The accused, in answer to the Court pleaded guilty to all the charges and considering that he was in custody since July 1926, a period of six months, His Worship sentenced him to one year's hard labour and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default a period of 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on one set of charges, and eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on the second set of charges.

AMENDING BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST TRANSFER ACT.

A Bombay Gazette publishes the text of Bill No. 4 of 1927.—A Bill to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is laid down:—"The Bill is intended to give effect to the resolution of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay that no fees be paid in respect of meetings of sub-committees."

DEPUTATION TO MAHARAO OF CUTCH.



"Chronicle" Photo.

Six members of the Deputation left for Cutch Mandvi yesterday morning. The six, garlanded, are (from left to right) Messrs. Gulamhussein Soonawalla, K. H. Kayani, L. R. Tairsee, Shivadas Champsi, V. L. Nappool and F. H. Maisheri.

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3 cakes Re. 1/-
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STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay Dated 3rd February 1927

Messrs Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from our Agents in Lndon to-day.

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	103.00.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	81.10.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	0. 7.6
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	106.10.0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	0.10.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	0.14.3
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	7.4.0
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	108.10.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	99.15.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	96.0.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	0.16.0
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	19.10.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	0. 3.9
Cunard Steam Ship Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	0.19.9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	6. 7.6
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	13.10.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	$125	$125	118.10.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	70.10.0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950	£100	£100	92.00.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	59.10.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	102. 0.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	102. 0.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	2.11.3
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	3. 3.6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	$10m	$10m	0.18.3
National Bank of India Ltd	£25	£12/10	48.15.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	4.10.0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	10.10.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	81.10.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	4.15.0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	196.00.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	85. 0.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	97.00.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£100	£100	98. 0.0
War Loan 5% (1929/47)	£100	£100	101.10.0

REMARKS:— Market Steady
Bombay Port Trust. XD £/3

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Stock and Share Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London dated 31st January, 1927:—

Names.	Latest Prices.
1. Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord. (1)	1 3 9
2. 4-1/2 per cent. India Loan 1950/55 (100)	91 15 0
3. African and Eastern Corpn. Ord. (1)	1 10 9
4. Anglo Dutch Plants of Java (1)	2 9 6
5. Attock Oil (1)	1 2 6
6. Associated Portland Cement (1)	0 16 9
7. Bengal Iron Ord. (1)	0 12 0
8. Burma Corpn. (Rs. 10)	0 14 3
9. British American Tobacco (1)	4 17 0
10. Courtaulds (1)	5 11 3
11. Calico Printers (1)	1 7 6
12. Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord. (6/8)	1 7 9
13. Anglo Persian Oil Co. (1)	5 1 10-1/2
14. English Elec. Co. Ord. (1)	0 15 6
15. Fine Spinners Ord. (1)	2 5 0
16. General Elec. Co. Ord. (1)	1 11 9
17. Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord. (1)	4 5 0
18. Siemens Bros. (1)	1 9 6
19. Central Provinces Manganese (1)	6 16 3
20. Marconi Ord. (1)	0 15 0
21. Malayalam Plantations (1)	2 0 6
22. British Burma Pets Ord. (7/-)	0 9 9
23. Rubber Plantations Investment Trust Ord. (1)	2 2 0
24. Sodan Plantations (1)	4 16 3
25. Vickers Ord. (6/8)	0 8 9
26. Barsi Light Ry. Co. Ord. (10)	14 15 0
27. Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord. (1)	5 9 3

Remarks:—Government Securities—Firm. General Securities—Steady. Oil Shares—Strong.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have issued the following report:—

Week ending 28th January 1927.

	This week	This season.	Last season.
Brought into Sight	381	14,415	12,887
Receipts at U. S. Ports	263	9,749	7,454
Exports from America—			
To Great Britain	34	1,648	1,568
To Continent	83	3,715	2,905
To Japan, Canada, etc.	45	1,006	852
Total	162	6,369	5,325
World's Spinner Takings of American Cotton	405	2,469	9,145
Deliveries to Spinners Great Britain (all kinds)	82	1,465	1,699
Visible Supply			
Stocks at American Ports		2,969	1,598
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1,468	1,963
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,811	1,707
Total		7,248	5,268
Last week		7,285	5,346
Difference on week		—37	—78
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (all kinds)		1,430	966

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report under date 2nd February 1927:

Our Silver market witnessed this week a phenominal rise of about Rs. 6-0 over closing quotations of the last week. The cause of the advance has been abnormally rising Shanghai exchange. This provoked heavy short-covering by Bears which together with absence of selling on account of the extremely uncertain political situation in China put up the market. The highest price for the 1st settlement touched during the week was Rs. 64-8 on the 29th January and the lowest Rs. 58-10 on the 26th January, the range for the week being Rs. 5-14.

The London market has risen by over 1 pence the only feature of note being the Chinese situation. The highest price for ready Silver in London was 27 13/16d on the 29th January and the lowest 26 1/4d on the 25th January. The highest closing rate for T. T. Shanghai on London was 2-8 5/8 on the 31st January and the lowest 2-6 7/8 on the 26th January. Shanghai Exchange Banks will remain closed on February 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, Chinese New Year holidays.

The price for Gold here advanced to Rs. 21-2 for the first settlement due to buying on sentiment in view of the Chinese situation. Yesterday's closing prices are Rs. 21-9 for ready, Rs. 21-8-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-9-3 for the second settlement, while the London price is £4-4-10½.

China and the Shanghai exchanges have again this week been the factors dominating th Silver prices but to a greater degree. This sharp rise is attributed to heavy covering by the Chinese speculators who were short in Bar-Silver as well as Chinese currencies in view of New Year's settlements but it is also believed that the present political situation has also something to do with this rise. In these circumstances it is impossible to say with any definiteness as to the course of the prices in the near future. However in our local market purchases of Silver made about Rs. 60-0 and under, scale down will probably prove profitable in the long run.

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For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.
S.S. "Razmak" with English mails of Jan. 20 due at 5 a.m.
Swami Sharvanand's lecture "Philosophy of Upanishads," University Library Building, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.
The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Maloja" at Aden.
Lecture with lantern slides on "Bijapur," by Mr. T. D. Kapadia, Malabari Memorial Hall, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, 6 p.m., Lady Jugmohandas Varjivandas to preside

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY POSTMEN'S UNION.

The 8th Annual General Meeting of the above Union will be held at Hira Bag (C. P. Tank Road) on Saturday, (5th instant) at 9 p.m.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday the 3rd) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House, and on subsequent days till the work is completed.

CITY'S DAILY MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday.

Small-pox attacks 4, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn); 80; Total mortality this day last year was 86.

"PHILOSOPHY OF UPANISHADS"

Swami Sharvananda of the Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Bombay, will deliver Lecture III of his course of lectures on "The Philosophy of the Upanishads" in the Lecture Room, University Library Building, to-day (Thursday), at 5-45 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, on "Cholera" to-day (Thursday), in Motivala Building, Low Level Road, at 8 p.m. (S. T.)

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A concert programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday) from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m. Call sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 Metres Sub-station 2 K.C. will broadcast from 8 to 9 p.m. Wave-length 330 Metres.

FATEHCHAND RAWALDAS DISPENSARY.

In the above free dispensary the total number of patients treated in the month of January 1927, was 1846 of which 1092 were males 394 were females and 360 were children. The dispensary is open to all communities every day at 10-30 to 1-30 at Noon, and 5 to 7 p.m. in the evening.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

A Special General Meeting of the Members of the Association will be held as previously announced to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, to consider and adopt the Constitution and bylaws with such amendments as may be brought forward and carried at the meeting.

ARYA SAMAJ IN FORT.

Some of the residents of Fort and members of the Army Samaj held a meeting on the 30th January last in the Hall of Bhagini Samaj at Bazar Gate, Fort, and resolved to establish an Arya Samaj in Fort. It is hoped that the residents of Fort who desire to take interest in the ancient philosophy of the Vedic Religion will take an active part in the movement when the Samaj is started in Fort pursuant to the aforesaid reesultion.

R. RALAJI DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated at the Rajooji Balooji Charitable Dispensary, King George Hindoo Sanatorium, Nasik Road during the month of January last was 1,070 including 345 males, 291 females, and 434 children. The daily average attendance was 41.2 and there were 265 new admissions.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Journalists' Association of India has issued the following to the Press:—

"As some misunderstanding exists regarding the qualifications of Mr. J. F. Gennings to be a member of the Journalists' Association of India, the Hon. Secretary and the Chairman of the Association desire to state that under the rules of the Association any person who is engaged on the regular editorial staff either of a newspaper or a news agency is qualified to be a member. And there is no rule which makes any distinction between official and non-official news agencies. As Mr. J. F. Gennings is the head of the Directorate of Information, which is the principal agency for disseminating official information in this Presidency, he is clearly entitled under the rules of the Association to be a member and he has accordingly been a member of the Journalists' Association of India and of the Executive Committee since the Association was started."
—A. P.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

OIL AGENT IN TROUBLE.

Jadavjee Damjee, the Dharwar agent of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday morning on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 16548-2-9 by Sub-Inspector DeCosta.

Mr. K. A. Saffery of the Asiatic Petroleum Company alleged that when he went to Dharwar in the last month he discovered that the accused had not remitted Rs. 16,500, the proceeds of the kerosine sold by him nor was he prepared to pay it at that time, and he was informed that the accused was about to leave India.

Mr. M. N. Talpade who appeared for the accused applied for the release of the accused on bail. He said that the accused was the Company's agent at Dharwar for the last 26 years and had been doing the business honestly and respectably all those years. His client had to owing to severe competition undersell the kerosine and what was said to have been misappropriated by his client was only the amount outstanding. The accused was prepared to settle the accounts at Dharwar. He had no idea to go out of India. He was asked to go to Bombay by a telegram and while in the Company's office, he was arrested. The accused had deposited Rs. 5,000 with the Company.

His Worship ordered the release of the accused on a surety for Rs. 6,000 and a deposit of Rs. 3,000 in cash with the Court.

CASE AGAINST LICHMORE.

ADJOURNMENT GRANTED.

When the case in which Rustomji Framjee Lichmore of Messrs. Lichmore Brothers of Hornby Road was charged with criminal breach of trust at the instance of Messrs. Grindlay and Company, came up for hearing before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday morning, Mr. R. P. Thanawala, the Police Prosecutor applied for a short adjournment in view of the fact that the complainant wanted some time to consider the case as the accused was acquitted of the two charges against him preferred by the Lloyds Bank and the Chartered Bank.

Mr. Godinho who appeared for the defence having raised no objection the case was adjourned to February 16.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO POLICE.

CHARGE AGAINST MAHOMEDAN YOUTH.

For giving false information to the police with a malice, Alimahomed Sharif, a young Mahomedan was tried by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the acting Third Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala, the Police Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Frank Oliveira conducted the defence.

The prosecution alleged that the accused and another man, Sunderdas Mohiram, who is at present absconding, went to Mr. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on October 6, and gave him certain information in connection with the death of one koli named Sinva who was found hanging on September 18. The city Coroner had held an inquest over the body of Sinva and the Jury had recorded a verdict of suicide. The informants told the Police Commissioner that it was not suicide but was a case of murder and that the relatives of the deceased were suppressing the facts. Thereupon the police through their Divisional Officers made inquiries and found the information baseless and malicious because it was given with a view to cast a slur on the Mahim police who had arrested one Alijan, the employer of Alimahomed, the present accused, for gambling. Both the accused had given the information knowing it to be false.

After the prosecution story was narrated, further hearing was adjourned.

A PROSECUTION THAT FAILED.

One Abba "pylvan" residing at Jacob Circle was charged by Sub-Inspecetor Nadkarni of the Agripada Police Station on a charge of theft. It was alleged against the "pylvan" that on Monday morning at about 7 a.m. he accosted one Balam Karamat on the road and compelled him to give him a rupee saying that Bulam appeared to be flushed with cash.

In the course of the magisterial inquiry, it was ascertained that the complainant himself had been to jail for a period of three months and the defence of the accused that the complainant had been instigated to bring a false case by one Baboo, who ran a gaming house, was believed by the trying Magistrate, Mr. G. Khairaz, who acquitted the accused.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Appacharya Pappacharya, a gold-smith was arrested on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of two rubies, two diamonds and a certain quantity of gold collectively valued at Rs. 300 and placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday.

It was alleged that Mr. N. C. Patel of Messrs. Bhicaji and Company Jewellers of Churchgate Street, Fort, had given the diamonds, rubbies and gold to the accused for making a ring, but the accused neither prepared the ring nor returned the articles. Mr. Patel, therefore, informed the police who arrested the accused and applied for his remand in police custody, as inquiries in the matter were incomplete.

The Magistrate granted the application.

HIGH COURT.

A TRANSFER APPLICATION.

PRIVILEGE OF EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECT.

Before Justices Fawcett and Patkar, one Francis Charles Hatton applied for a transfer of a case pending against him in Hyderabad (Deccan) on charges of impersonating a public servant and extorting money.

The petitioner who is on bail and appeared in person stated that before the Magistrate who conducted the preliminary enquiry, he had claimed to be tried as a European British subject, according to the provisions of Chapter 33 of Criminal Procedure Code, and applied for sending him to Bombay High Court Sessions for trial, which was the only Court having jurisdiction in respect of European British subjects of Hyderabad State. But the Magistrate committed him to Sessions Judge of Hyderabad who, however, ordered him to be tried by the same Magistrate as an ordinary offender on the ground that the petitioner had waived his right at the initial stage by asking of trial at Bombay. The Magistrate accordingly proceeded with the trial, though the petitioner had repeated his claim.

Their Lordships directed that the Hyderabad Magistrate should consider the petitioner's claim according to law.

A DACOITY CASE.

GANG'S EXPLOITS NARRATED AT SESSIONS.

A gang of five dacoits who took part in the sensational Mandvi dacoity in July last were put up before Mr. Justice Mirza and a Common Jury at the Criminal Sessions.

Mr. S. G. Velinker conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Daruwalla defended the fourth accused Nazir Gulam Mahomed.

Mr. Velinker, opening the prosecution case, stated that the gang commenced its operations in January 1926 when Nazir, the organizing brain of the lot, became acquainted with one Bertie Goutier who was induced to join in their criminal activities by alluring promises of big rewards. Thereafter several robberies were planned and carried out. In July last, they robbed a party of six Banias of a bag of Rs. 11,000, which they were carrying. Some days later, they repeated their depridations at Dana Bunder, Mandvi, as a result of which Goutier was captured by the police. He became an approver and helped in tracing the others.

The case is proceeding.

A DEAL IN PEARLS

RECEIVER SENTENCED

An interesting case, involving the dishonest receipt of 7 pearls valued at Rs. 125 by a receiver Dattraya Krishna was disposed of by Mr. Mehta, the fifth presidency Magistrate at Girgaum Police Court on Wednesday morning. The accused it was proved, bought these pearls from the thief Dhondu for the trifling sum of Rs. 20. It was subsequently found that these pearls were stolen property belonging to one Ramchandra Malhar. The accused, in his defence, explained that the pearls were paid for by him at a price which he felt was reasonable and he negotiated the deal in good faith after getting them valued at the Bazaar. His worship, disbelieved the defence of the accused stating that the paying of a paltry sum of Rs. 20 for pearls valued at Rs. 125 was a palpable fact which should have put the accused on an honest inquiry as to the genuiness of the transaction and that, therefore, the defence of good faith by the accused was not believable. The accused was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 125 or in default 3 months hard labour.

TENNIS.

PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIP.

As expected a large crowd turned up at the Hindu Gym. on Wednesday to witness the games in the Presidency Hard Court championships. The Forst-Raja Iyer had aroused great interest, but failed to come up to expectation as Raja Iyer won comfortably in two straight sets. The winner played well, and though Forst came up to the net again and again, his opponent clevery got the ball past him down the side lines. Peter Pereira who had defeated C. Gonsalves the other day, went down before the Poona player Rangaswamy. Pereira put up a good fight but his opponent's steadiness was too much for him. Mrs. Rau and Miss Talyarkhan disposed of Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Prittock rather easily. Mrs. Race's chop strokes were extremely difficult to negotiate and these worried the losers to to a great extent. Miss Talyarkhan played a dashing game.

RESULTS.

MEN'S SINGLES.

R. S. Raja Iyer beat J. A. Forst, 6-3, 6-3.
P. Rangaswamy beat P. N. Pereira, 6-3, 6-4.
N. R. Suvarna beat D. V. Vartak, 6-8, 6-4.

LADIES DOUBLES.

Mrs. Race and Miss Talyarkhan beat Mrs. Hunt and another, 6-3, 6-2.
Miss Chase and Mrs. Prophet v/s. Lady Tata and another—Postponed.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HINDU GYMKHANA COURTS.

No. 1 at 4 P.M.
M. Vishram and A. M. D. Pitt v/s. G. M. Gole and D. V. Vartak, followed by Lady Tata and E. T. Annett v/s. Raja Iyer and Mrs. Lucas.
No. 2 at 4 P.M.
M. K. Gadgil and partner v/s. E. G. Bowen and G. Thatch followed by Mrs. Prophet v/s. Mrs. Row.
No. 3 at 5 P.M.
N. R. Suvarna and P. Rangaswamy v/s. A. B. Shirgaonkar and another.

EXTRA EXPENDITURE UNWARRANTED.

INDIAN MERCANTS' WARNING TO GOVT.

PORT TRUST DEPUTY CHAIRMANSHIP.

—The following letter No. T. 2547, dated 23-12-26 was addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of Bombay, Marine Department, regarding the proposal to make the post of Deputy Chairman of the Port Trust form an out and the confirmation of Mr. Sharpe as Deputy Chairman:—

Sir, The Committee of my Chamber understand that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay at their meeting held on the 23rd November 1926 approved the proposal by a majority for the confirmation of Mr. Sharpe as Deputy Chairman on a salary of Rs. 2,500 plus a personal pay of Rs. 250 per month with effect from the 24th March 1927, subject to the sanction of the Government under provisions of Sections 22 A (2) and 24 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879. My Committee request the Government not to accord sanction to the proposal mentioned above and beg to urge upon the Government the consideration of the following grounds on which their present request is based.

MR. SHARPE'S APPOINTMENT.

2. My Committee have understood that Mr. Sharpe was appointed as Deputy Chairman of the Trust in 1925 for the specific purpose of carrying out the retrenchments suggested in the Report of Mr. Heseltine and as this work is over it would not be right to continue the appointment of the Deputy Chairman which was created mainly for that specific purpose.

3. It has been argued that the Post of Deputy Chairman should be continued with a view to secure departmental co-ordination and control in the administration of the affairs of the Trust and it has been suggested that the appointment of Deputy Chairman for the present should be limited to Mr. Sharpe's tenure. My Committee, however, do consider the necessity of such a costly post even for the purpose of such co-ordination and control because such work was efficiently carried on, before the post of Deputy Chairman was created for the specific purpose referred to above, by a Chairman and a Secretary. The very proposal to limit the appointment of the Deputy Chairman for the present to Mr. Sharpe's tenure unfortunately leaves the impression that there is a desire to create and keep a highly paid berth for Mr. Sharpe and not that such a costly post is necessary for the efficient working of the Port Trust.

CHAMBER'S APPREHENSIONS.

4. My Committee view with apprehension the proposal to reduce the grade of the Secretary's post in order to make provision for the costly salary attached to the Post of the Deputy Chairman. Apart from the fact that such a reduction would not attract the best talent in the country to the post, it will expose the Trust to the charge that they were up to now unnecessarily paying a very high salary for the post of the Secretary which could be filled efficiently by a less able man carrying a substantially reduced pay month. My Committee believe that it is possible to secure a very competent man as Secretary on the present grade who will be able to secure departmental co-ordination and control in the same way as previous Secretaries did and obviate the need for the continuation of the post of Vice Chairman.

5. My Committee regret to observe that while retrenchment in the wages bill of the Indian employees to the extent of about Rupees 15 lac a year has been made by the Trust, no retrenchment has been made either in the cadre or grade of the European officers employed by them.

6. The representatives of this Chamber have more than once invited the attention of the Chairman of the Board to this regrettable fact without any appreciable success. The case of Mr. Sharpe, my Committee beg to submit, is an instance of this sad tendency. The resolution of his appointment was carried in spite of the unanimous opposition of the four representatives of this Chamber present at the meeting.

REQUEST TO GOVT.

7. My Committee trust that Government will realise from the above that efficiency does not require such an additional costly post as that of the Deputy Chairman and such extra expenditure is not warranted in the present financial conditions of the Trust. My Committee, therefore, request Government to consider from a broader aspect and refuse their sanction to the proposal; (1) that the Deputy Chairman's post be continued hereafter, and (2) that Mr. Sharpe be continued as Deputy Chairman with effect from 24th March 1927.

I beg to remain, etc.
SD. J. K. MEHTA.
Secretary.

DISPUTE OVER MARBLES.

ONE BOY STABS ANOTHER.

Two boys, Ramzan Ali and Mahomed Miaji fell out over a game of marbles and in consequence of the dispute, Mahomed Miaji whipped out a pen-knife and stabbed the other in the arm with such force that the blade broke in two. The injured boy Ramzan Ali had to be removed to hospital where the blade was removed. The injury was, however, found not to be serious as the wound measured a quarter of an inch by one. Mr. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate granted leave to compound the case in view of the youth of the accused and the nature of the wound. The Court warned the accused that he would be sent to jail if he played with dangerous weapons on his person in future.

PANDEMONIUM IN MEETING.

STRONG OPPOSITION TO DIRECTORS' SCHEME

SASSOON UNITED MILLS' SCHEME.

Feelings ran abnormally high in the extraordinary General Meeting of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., held on Wednesday afternoon at the Registered office of the Company, to confirm the resolution regarding the reduction of the Company's capital from ten crores to two crores and a half. A number of shareholders had attended, while Mr. A. J. Raymond was in the chair. A majority of ordinary shareholders were evidently not in favour of the reduction scheme and as a result the proceedings of the meetings were marked from beginning to end by scenes of uncontrollable turmoil and confusion.

WHO ARE THE REAL SUFFERERS?

After the resolution embodying the reduction scheme had been duly proposed and seconded by the Directors, a volley of questions and answers was discharged. Mr. M. Bharucha, who was the first to open the attack, observed that only the agents and directors of the company were to be benefited by the new schemes, while the ordinary shareholders were going to be mercilessly crushed. The fault lay with the shareholders whose continuous negligence for their own interests was responsible for the impending calamity. The speaker exhorted his co-shareholders to guard their interests in future. He asked the chairman a direct query as to the number of shares owned by agents, directors and their families.

"SHAREHOLDERS GROUND DOWN"

Most emphatic opposition to the resolution came from Mr. Jhabvala who described in detail the dire consequences of the resolution. The meeting of the ordinary shareholders told Mr. Jhabvala, had given a unanimous verdict that the proposed resolution was inequitous, unfair and oppresive. The speaker was certain that the shareholders counted too much upon the good name of Sassoons. (shouts of once more). Sir Victor Sassoon who posed as a guardian of the poor in the Currency question, was out to crush the poor shareholders of the Company that bore the name of Sassoons. He deprecated the attitude of the Directors who were fortifying their own interests by all possible means. Mr. Jhabvala then suggested that a small representative committee should be appointed to investigate the whole affair and the decision on the resolution should be postponed to a further date. He implored the Directors to take the shareholders into their confidence in order to arrive at a happy solution mutually agreed to. Needless to say that the Chairman disallowed the suggestion on the plea that it had come too late.

Replying to Mr. Bharucha's query, the Chairman informed that the agents had not parted with a single share. He further told that the agents and the Directors held ordinary shares amounting to nearly a crore and a half, and preference shares to the tune of two crores. He was sure that if the Company went into liquidation, the ordinary shareholders would have to suffer as the preference shareholders would absorb the major portion of the capital.

STORMY SCENES.

Scenes of hot words and altercation followed when the Chairman put the resolution to the vote. At first the voting was carried on by merely a show of hands and the resolution was declared carried by a majority. Mr. Jhabwala was adamant and he demanded a poll. Quite a number of shareholders and directors volunteered their opinions as to the method of the poll and the meeting became noisy that no decision could be arrived at for a better part of half an hour. When the Chairman asked the shareholders "to behave like gentlemen" the latter expressed their resentment from the top of their voices.

THE POLL GRANTED.

When the fever of resentment subsided, the Chairman granted the poll that was demanded. He asked the "Ayes" and "Noes" to the resolution to sign their their names and numbers of votes on two separate registers. The result of the poll showed a majority of 13 lakhs of votes in favour of the resolution, 16 lakhs for the resolution and 3 lakhs against. It must be remembered here that every single share carried a vote with it. Three or four directors voted for the resolution and their voting strength amounted to 16 lakhs. The resolution was declared carried and the meeting was dissolved. There is every likelihood that the question would soon be fought on the floors of the High Court.

NABHA IN BOMBAY

CONSULTING LEGAL ADVISERS

It is understood that the Maharajah of Nabha, who has been in Bombay for the last few days, is busy consulting legal advisers with regard to some personal affairs. The specific subject of his consultations is not clearly known, but it is rumoured that the Government order disqualifying him for election to the U. P. Legislative Council is engaging his particular attention though some questions that have been recently tabled in the Assembly may lead one to infer that the subject of his allowances may also be covered by his discussions.

And, of course, he has been paying frequent visits to the office of the "Indian National Herald."

LATEST NEWS.

NAGPUR, Feb. 2.

At the request of the Ministers, His Excellency the Governor has re-distributed the Subjects in the Portfolios of Education and Agriculture. The Honourable Mr. Raghavendra Rao will take the Portfolio of Education which will include the major subjects of Education, Medical, Public health and sanitation and Excise. The Hon. Mr. Deshmukh will take the Portfolio of Agriculture which will include the major subjects of agriculture, civil veterinary department, co-operative societies, industries, local self-government and public works.—A. P.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

With reference to the situation at Hankow news received in well informed quarters in London shows that in the course of negotiations Chen raised the question of despatch of British Troops to China. Consequently the negotations have taken a new turn as the result of which early signature of the draft agreement must be postponed. It is explained that delay is not on the general proposals but on the future of Hankow and Kiu-Kiang Incidents.—Reuter.

NEW YORK.—News that Chen has refused to continue negotiations with the British has been received here with regret. The "Times" says that it is not likely to encourage British and other powers to further conciliation and adds that it is difficult to see justice or sense in Chinese protest about the movement of troops. Certainly neither British, Japanese nor American Government wishes to see force used in China except in the last resort.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	New York, Feb 2.
Previous closing rate	13.54
To-day's opening rate	13.52
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing rate	13.60
Difference	Plus .06

LIVERPOOL.

	Liverpool, Feb. 2.
Previous closing rate	7.25
To-day's Opening rate	7.27
Difference	Plus .02
To-day's closing rate	7.23
Difference	7—.02
Sewri closing	263-12
Khandi	263-0

LONDON SILVER MARKETS

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Feb. 3.
Silver Ready	27/2/0
Difference, High	0/10/0
Silver Forward	27/8/0
Difference, High	0/10/0
Tone of market:—India Bought.	

STRANGE PATHAN ADVENTURES.

CASE IN WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS

Proceeding along the Clerk Road on patrol duty near the hour of midnight of the 8th inst two police constables noticed two Pathans coming towards them, armed with sticks and covered with blood stains. The police constable challenged the Pathans on suspicion and subjected them to a rigid scrutiny. The Pathans explained that they had come from an Irani shop hard by, and the red stains on their persons were really betel juice expectorations. Asked to point out the Irani shop where they had prow-wowed, the Pathans pointed the Wellingdon Sports Club. Thoroughly convinced that their story was a fake, the constables proceeded to arrest them but got the worst of the encounter, being belaboured by sticks with which the Pathans were armed. The Pathans then managed to get clear away. The constables reported the matter to the Agripada police station and Inspector Powar organised a search in the purliens of the race course from which direction the Pathans had been seen coming. His efforts were rewarded for the police party noticed two men attending to a person who was lying covered with incised wounds and a knife lying by him. The injured man gave his name as Yakoob Sayed Ahmed and on being removed to hospital, his dying deposition was recorded by Mr. Khairaz the 2nd Presidency Magistrate, in the course of which Yakoob stated that he had been taken out for a stroll by one Ahamad Gool and another Pathan towards the race course and struck about with a knife without rhyme or reason. In consequence of this statement, a search was instituted for Ahamad Gool who was found sleeping on a cot in a maidan by a police constable and immediately arrested. To the astonishment of the police, Ahamad Gool was himself found covered with wounds. Asked to make a statement, Ahamed Gool gave a remarkable story. He explained that he was a partner with the complainant Yakoob in some petty grocery business. On the night in question, the complainant introduced him to one Husain and three of them decided to go for a stroll towards the open race course. Arrived there the complainant Yakoob made improper sexual overtenes to him, and meeting with a repeal, whipped out a knife and struck him severely. Husain stopped the complainant from doing any further harm, himself desiring to commit the same offence with the accused but a quarrel arose between Husain and the complainant as to who should have the prior right in the course of which Husain inflicted slab wounds on the complainant Yakoob. Husain, who is now the 2nd accused, is absconding, the case is being heard before Mr. Gunslewalla 6th Presidency Magistrate and Ahamad Gool is being charged for attempting to commit murder.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1927.

A CRUEL POLICY.

"For over two years", says "Forward" in a recent issue in which it gives the life-histories of prominent detenus in Bengal, "about 150 of our most self-sacrificing patriots are rotting in prisons under executive decree. The Bengal Ordinance is claiming fresh victims almost every week. Once the prison doors have been bolted behind them, the world of the living becomes dim and unreal to them. Very little is heard of them from the gagged silence to which they have been consigned." The little that the public can hear is disquieting enough as can be noticed from the correspondence of the detenus with their relatives. In one case, that of Mr. Subhas Chunder Bose, there is now published in the "Forward Political Literature Series" a booklet containing extracts from the correspondence between his brother and Mr. Bose regarding his health and from correspondence regarding the question of furnishing this distinguished detenu and his legal adviser with a copy of the charges against him. The correspondence bears ample evidence of the unwillingness of the Government even to give out the most trifling information unless they are besieged with reminders after reminders. As regards the insistence on the part of Mr. S. C. Bose that a copy of the charges against his brother be given to him to fight the defamation suit filed on the detenu's behalf against an Anglo-Indian paper in Calcutta, the replies of the authorities are evasive whenever they are vouchsafed. In a letter to his brother the detenu wrote: "Another copy of the charges, similar to the former one, was presented to me the other day" The manner in which this "presentation" was made is interesting and gives an insight into the methods adopted by the authorities in acquainting the State prisoners with the charges against them. The detenu proceeds to observe: "No copy was left with me nor was I allowed to make notes after I heard the charges read out. This will be of interest in connection with my suit before the High Court."

This was a vain hope on the part of Mr. Subhas Bose because when his brother reminded the Bengal Government of a statement made by Sir Alexander Muddiman in the Assembly that "State prisoners had been acquainted with the general scope of the evidence against them" and told them that from Mr. Bose's letter it appeared that "nothing of the kind was ever shown to him at any time", the only reply he could get from the Deputy Secretary, of the Political Department of the Government of Bengal was that "a statement of allegations was framed against your brother when he was a State prisoner and read out to him." This is the Government's idea of acquainting a detenu with what they have against him, and as regards the reasons "why it is not intended to place your brother and others on trial" the Deputy Secretary took recourse to a ridiculous subterfuge in reply, answered that "the reasons have been stated publicly" and tried to get out of an inconvenient situation by adding "and I do not think it is necessary for me to repeat them." That is all that the Government choose to say. In other words they tell the public that they are afraid of bringing these men, spirited away from their families and condemned by executive caprice to what is to them a living death, to open trial because they have no case against them which can stand judicial scrutiny. That is what the public will continue to believe so long as an open trial is refused them. It realises that these detenus are the victims, who have to pay in loss of personal freedom, and subjection to constant mental torture and physical deterioration, of an autocracy busy in a pitiless war against resurgent Indian Nationalism. The agents of the autocracy tell the leaders of the national movement that the Bengal Ordinance had to be enacted because that was the only way to check terrorism. They have the effrontery to warn them further, as for example in the Viceroy's latest pronouncement, that this repressive measure will continue, and that these detenus will not be released until such time as they think fit.

But public opinion in this country has a right to ask Government whether they seriously think that the best way of exterminating terrorism is to continue to make mental and physical wrecks of the flower of Bengal's youth by clapping them into jails with never any chance of meeting their accusers face to face in an open court of law. Are the foundations of British rule in India so uncertain and unstable that its agents should persist in the cruelty of penalising certain individuals for life because a few misguided young men in Bengal delude themselves into the belief that the cowardly cult of the bomb—assuming that terrorism exists—would bring India Swaraj? The persistence of the Government of Bengal in retaining in their armoury these repressive laws and the willingness of the Viceroy to fall in with their wishes only strengthen the suspicion of the Indian public that this cruel policy of repressing the national movement on the pretext of nipping terrorist activity in the bud is resorted to because Die-hard opinion in England does not desire a peaceful and united India. An India whose confidence has been secured by England by a policy of genuine conciliation will have no room for terrorist activity, and her demand for the grant of Home Rule can no longer be met with the flimsy pretext that there is violence in the country. British vested interests in this country look upon such a prospect with grave apprehension. They would rather have the terrorist activity which is a thorn in the side of the national movement so that repressive measures can be resorted to in order to keep India in a ferment and to put severe obstacles in their attempts to achieve national freedom. But, as Deshbandhu Das told the Bengal Legislative Council in 1924 during a debate on the release of the political prisoners, all such attempts at coercion by repressive laws were bound to fail because "if Government will not be coerced the people of the country will not be coerced either" The Government have had ample time by now to realise that the Ordinance has failed miserably in achieving the purpose they have had throughout in view. It has failed to repress the terrorist, if they exist in any appreciable number, it has failed to put back the onward march of nationalist forces. Is it not high time then for Lord Irwin to make a real gesture of conciliation to Indian opinion and, by revoking the Ordinance, give freedom from a most unjustifiable bondage to Mr. Subhas Bose and the other detenus?

THE CUTCHI DEPUTATION.

A deputation of some of the leading Cutchis of Bombay has gone to wait upon His Highness the Maharao of Cutch to present in person the resolutions passed by the Cutch Peoples' Conference held in this city in October last. We are surprised to find, in the list of names composing the deputation, a most significant, if not even a suggestive, omission, that of Prof. K. T. Shah, one of the Secretaries of the Conference, and one of the trio whom the entire Conference by a unanimous resolution declared gratefully to be the parents and founders of the movement. There must be more than appears on the surface to account for this unaccountable omission. We must trust to time to afford the explanation, which remains denied to the public owing to the very general practice of a conspiracy of silence on such important public matters now-a-days. As it is, the deputation has left Bombay in high hopes, if we understand correctly the views expressed by two or three of the most important members in an interview to a representative of this paper. It is to be hoped these hopes will not be disappointed by the actual achievements. His Highness the Maharao is surrounded to-day by advisers and associates, who, besides being themselves personally responsible for a most substantial portion of the grievances complained of in the Conference, are unlikely, by their training and temperament, to give His Highness sound advice in regard to the answer to be made to the address of the deputation and the resolutions of the Conference. But that is no reason why the deputation should refrain from presenting, in the most unambiguous manner, the case of the people to His Highness. We do not know the exact contents of the address accompanying the resolutions to be submitted to His Highness, though, if all that we have heard regarding the compilation of that address is true, it may appear that the manner of its preparation leaves much to be desired on the side of correct constitutional procedure. Not knowing the exact contents of the explanatory address, we are unable to-day to offer any comments not only as to the effect the document is calculated to produce, upon His Highness the Maharao, but also, and more particularly, as to its efficacy in educating the public at large in the special grievances affecting the Cutch people to-day. The authors of such documents and the spokesmen of such deputations must never fail to remember that these are instruments of large scale propaganda in a most unexceptionable and innocuous form; and if they miss an opportunity like this when it comes to their hand, they may have to wait very long indeed before they get another.

We have already stated we do not know the exact contents of the address; but, judging from the resolutions passed by the Conference, which the deputation is expressly required to communicate to His Highness with a view to obtaining the orders of the Cutch Durbar on the same, it cannot possibly omit to deal specially with the particular grievance afflicting the unhappy land of Cutch. It would be a serious dereliction of a most sacred duty on the part of the deputation, if its members omit to tell His Highness, in the most clear and emphatic, though respectful terms they can find, that there are some among those in his immediate entourage whose alleged acts are proving the most unbearable oppression. The reports in the periodicals dealing specially with Cutch and its officialdom have, in the last few weeks, disclosed specific causes and instances of the gravest possible complaint which demands immediate redress. It is for His Highness, even more than for the officers and favourites specially named for their alleged actions in the periodicals referred to, to take up this challenge and see that they are completely disproved. The Maharao of Cutch is, we know, an old-fashioned ruler, prone to allow the administration to be carried on in a mediaeval manner. But to him, as to every one else of his order, the writing on the wall must be too clear to be mistaken. Let them read it while it is yet time to decipher the warning, and take heed and mend their ways. Apart from this particular complaint—in respect of which the intention of the Conference, we believe, will be adequately fulfilled if the Maharao appoints an independent commission of inquiry into all the allegations against his favourites, guaranteeing effective protection to all who may give evidence before such a tribunal,—there are other and more general causes of complaint, to which the Rao will do well to attend. With the characteristic moderation of a community of businessmen, the Cutchis have demanded repeatedly in a thoroughly constitutional manner—commissions or committees of inquiry. In other connections, we would be inclined to look with suspicion on this patent device of procrastination, if not of confusion and refusal. But in the case of Cutch, this is a moderate, reasonable and practicable suggestion for elucidation and information as well as for practical remedies. We trust the Maharao will be wise enough to accede to the eminently reasonable request of the deputation and thus commence a new chapter in the history of Cutch.

THE G. O. M,

Bombay paid a belated tribute to India's Grand Old Man, Dadabhai Naoroji, when Sir Leslie Wilson unveiled on Tuesday the statue in bronze by Mr. Talim of this devoted Indian patriot who lived and worked in times when the very words "Swaraj for India" meant rank sedition to the bureaucrats of the day. Dadabhai Naoroji believed in and preached the principle of Swadeshi all his life and the Committee of Bombay citizens responsible for the movement to erect a statue to him did well in living up to the traditions laid down by him when they entrusted the work to an Indian sculptor, though they did so only after their first attempt to give the work to a foreign sculptor had been denounced in these columns. The excellence of Mr. Talim's work ought to be a reminder to those in the country who still hesitate to honour its own sculptors and artists with their patronage. The speeches made on the occasion of unveiling the statue indicate how the patriot's career can be viewed and appreciated from two different angles. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Dadabhai Naoroji's life-long friend and co-worker, aptly observed that the Grand Old Man was "a great thinker as much as a man of action". He emphasized how he was a friend of "reasoned freedom", how he always "expressed himself with a sobriety of thought and balanced judgment." From the point of view of the British administrator in India, the great Indian's foremost merit lay in the constructive character of his criticism of British policy in India. Sir Leslie Wilson dilated considerably on this trait in his character as also on his reliance "more on facts than on feelings" in his treatment of public affairs. He alluded to "the figures put forward by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in his writings" which he thought "no one can suggest were entirely adequate." They may not have been, although his monumental work "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India" relies entirely on Blue Books and Administration Reports prepared by British officials. But now that statistical methods have improved we hope there are many amongst his countrymen who will carry on that fight for truth, that struggle for Swaraj, the formula of which he enunciated in clear and unmistakable language when he came home to preside over the 1906 session of the Indian National Congress.

"A CONVENTION PARLIAMENT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While endorsing to the full your suggestion that the Convention Parliament proposed to be convened by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar should go ahead with the task of framing a constitution for India, may we point out a slight inaccuracy which has crept into your leading article today?

You say that the report of the Swaraj Sub-Committee of the All Parties Conference which was appointed at Delhi early in 1925, with Dr. Besant as the convener, "was neither adopted nor published." We were members of the Sub-Committee and signed the report before it was forwarded to Pandit Motilal Nehru. The Sub-Committee took the Commonwealth of India Bill as the most convenient basis of discussion and formulated a series of principles as vital for a constitution for India. The report, however, was not published by the All Parties' Conference since the other Sub-Committee, on Hindu-Muslim Unity, could not come to any agreement, and it was felt by Pandit Motilal Nehru that the publication of one report without the other would be of no real use. I may, however, add, that the final draft of the Commonwealth of India Bill was materially influenced by the Swaraj Sub-Committee's report.

The proposal of a Convention Parliament seems in every way identical with the movement known as the National Convention. Dr. Besant realised in 1922 that the British Government never seriously intended to confer freedom on India and that it was India's duty to frame a constitution for herself. She met all the non-official members of the Assembly and the Council of State who signed the requisition for a Convention, with the single exception of the late Mr. Samarth. There were three sessions of the National Convention, in April and December 1924 and in April 1925. At the first, the subjects connected with the Constitution were discussed and seven sub-committees appointed to deal with the different aspects of the Constitution. As the second, a rough draft of the Constitution was formulated and published for criticism. At the third, various amendments were introduced in the light of suggestions made by various public bodies and individuals.

The Commonwealth of India Bill is now before the British Parliament. It has been adopted by the Labour Party as an official measure and had its first reading in the House of Commons in December 1925. Practically every party except the Swarajists has indicated towards it a measure of support. Pandit Motilal Nehru made an unsuccessful attempt at the A.I.C.C. meeting at Ahmedabad last May to have the Bill referred to a Sub-Committee. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's proposal, when steps are taken to give effect to it, will be found to be the same, as Dr. Besant's. Personally, we have not the least doubt that those who worked for the Commonwealth of India Bill will give the most ungrudging support to "the Convention Parliament." So far as Dr. Besant is concerned, she has always stated that she will give up the Commonwealth of India Bill the moment a better measure is put forward by India—but not till then.—Yours, etc.,

JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.
B. SHIVA RAO.

THE NON-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT

(BY CANON.)

"No man loves political freedom more
"than I. But a privilege enjoyed
"by a few individuals in the midst
"of a vast population who do not en-
"joy it ought not to be called freedom.
"It is tyranny."
MACAULAY.

It is rare to come across an absolutely dispassionate criticism of the significance of the Non-Brahmin movement. If you are a Brahmin, you generally condemn it and say it is wholly mischeivous and unnecessary; if a Non-Brahmin, you champion it and over-estimate its scope, necessity and value; and if you are neither Brahmin, nor Non Brahmin you are indifferent and simply do not care. But whoever you are and whatever may be your views about the movement—it is there; a sign of the times and the wise course is not to ignore it or misunderstand it, but to analyse it, study its genesis, growth and meaning. This is an attempt in that direction but limited to the movement in the Bombay Presidency.

MEANING OF THE WORLD NON-BRAHMIN.

The first question that strikes you is who are the Non-Brahmins? If you accept the definition of Sir Maurice Hayward, the world or at any rate this country consists only of two classes of people—the Brahmins and the Non-Brahmins. The latter expression would then naturally include Mahomedans, Parsees, Christians and all who are not Brahmins—but this certainly is not the meaning of the expression as understood by the organisers and advocates of the Non-Brahmin movement. They give it a much narrower meaning. Whatever may be the condition in Madras, in this province (we may exclude Gujarat as there is no strong Non-Brahmin movement in Gujarat) the word Non-Brahmin has almost acquired a technical meaning and the Non-Brahmin movement and its objective are also of a different character than the words themselves would indicate.

It may not be out of place to quote here the remarks of a Court of Law, which had recently to construe the meaning of the word "Non-Brahmin' in the course of a defamation case tried before it at Poona. Whether the learned Magistrate was right or wrong is not the question. We only want to see what he understood to be the meaning of the words "Brahmin" and "Non-Brahmin" as two distinct and unfortunately conflicting classes. This is what he observed:—

"I do not think the contention of the "accused's Pleader that Brahmins and "Non-Brahmis are not classes within "the meaning of this section can be sus-"tained for a moment. The Brahmins "composed a distinct section of the Com-"munity and they were a very united "section. (This is open to question). "In fact, among Brahmins reverence for "the virtue of the caste loyalty was often "exhibited at the expense of other more "estimable virtues."

"Non-Brahmins are rather more a po-"litical party than a homogenous class "—or caste like Brahmins. The aim of the "Non-Brahmins is the uplift of the back-"ward classes. (This is also open to ques-"tion; doubtless this ought to be the "aim).

"There are some Brahmins, who are "supporters of Non-Brahmins, but every "person who is not a Brahmin cannot be termed a Non-Brahmin for the pur-"pose of this case. The word used thro-"ughout the pamphlet..... Brahmanetar-Brahmin-hater-would perhaps be a better analogism in meaning as well "as in sound, but a Mohamedan "or a Christian or a Jew could not be "termed as a 'Brahmanetar' unless he "was associated with the party. How-"ever, that may be, even if the term "Non-Brahmin is used rather loosely, "it is sufficiently accurate for the pur-"pose of the charge under this section."

The word Non-Brahmin (whether or not, it is the equivalent of the vernacular words—*A—Brahman* or *Brahman-etar*—not Brahman-hater) is thus not a very happy expression. It does not include all those who are not Brahmins; in its limited sense, it really does not even connote or include what it undoubtedly ought to—viz. what are known as the depressed classes or Asprishyas (untouchables). The expression "Non-Brahmin Movement" does not bring before your mind's eye the movement for the removal of untouchability which is a sin not restricted to the Brahmins but committed (and perhaps even justified) by the so-called Non-Brahmins also. So far as the removal of untouchability is concerned—the thinking section of both Brahmins as well as Non-Brahmins are at one. The Non-Brahmins then are that small class of educated Hindus who (a) are not Brahmins (b) are discontented with the real or supposed superior social, economic and political status of the Brahmins, and (c) are united (or trying to be so) into a party for acheiving a similar status for themselves. Their common feature is naturally the dislike of the Brahmins and hence their name also is such as to emphasise and proclaim the fact that they are *not* Brahmins. It must, therefore, be remembered that amongst the Non-Brahmin Hindus, there is a large section (in fact a majority) of people who are not Non-Brahmins in this limited sense and are, therefore, an object of greater hatred to them than the Brahmins.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH.

The second fact to be particularly noted about the Non-Brahmin Movement is that essentially social at its inception, it has now assumed an almost exclusively political aspect; but we will return to this later. In its social aspect, the Non-Brahmin movement is really very old. Even if you do not travel back to the legendary times of Valmiki and Vishwamitra, or the historic period of Nana Fadnavis or the Shinde, the superior social status of the Brahmin in Hindu Society has been a source of great heart-burning to many Hindus for a very long time. In fact all through the recent social history of the great Hindu community is perceptible a sense of social injustice—galling inequality—felt by those who were not born Brahmins. This was inevitable. It is a welcome feature of the evolution of Hindu Society which shows that it is not yet dead; for there is little hope for a community which is content to adjust all social values by the mere accident of birth rather than by the sound criterion of worth. We can, therefore, have no sympathy with those Brahmins, who look upon the Non-Brahmin Movement with the same disapproval as the Englishman does on the activities of the Indian National Congress.

(To Be Continued).

Notes of the Day.

At the Point of the Pistol.

A Reuter's message announces that negotiations between Mr. Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister, and Mr. O'Malley, the British Representative, were broken off because the Nationalist leader "refused to sign an agreement when British armed forces were concentrating on Shanghai." In other words, he will have no dictation or coercion of the Canton Government at the point of the pistol. Sir Austen Chamberlain talks of Britain's being ready for a peaceful solution of the Chinese difficulty, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald wants Mr. Chen "to negotiate every minute." Every minute gained while talking of peace enables Britain to increase her military strength in China and Mr. Chen, who all the while has been seeing through the game, now tells Britain that it can continue no longer. Japan's attitude in regard to this coercion of Chinese Nationalism by Britain is remarkable. She does not went to embroil herself with either the Northern or the Southern Chinese Government by sending troops to talk peace to them in British fashion, but her Foreign Minister sees the point of British action. Poor England, she is so far off that she must protect herself by increasing her military resources! That is what Baron Shidehara has to say in blessing the Brish attitude. This is interesting. India, because she is so near China, must send troops over there for purely defensive action; Britain must do so because she is so far off! And Mr. Chen is so unreasonable that he does not see Britain's laudable object behind all this.

God in Difficulties.

Senator Borah's emphatic denunciation of American Imperialism has considerably assisted pacifist opinion in the land of dollars in reminding its citizens that dollar-hunting is not the end-all of life, and that moral values must not be subordinated to the political ideas of American capitalists about Mexico, Nicaragua and now about China. A pacifist writer tells a story in connection with the difficulty of bringing the doctrine of equality for all races into actual practice, which hits off admirably the attitude of those who want to keep up the barriers of colour and creed, of those who think that only races of a particular colour have the right to self-government. A Negro once asked an American why he was not permitted to worship in the same church. The American, at a loss to give a satisfactory answer, suggested that the Negro should go to the Lord with his question. By and bye the Negro returned and said: "It's all right. God told me not to worry. He said He Himself had been trying for centuries to get into that church and He had never succeeded."

A Feather in his Cap.

With the end of the activity of the Inter-Allied Military Commission which ceased from the night of January 31, the new German Government has a great chance of making a bid for popularity although the inclusion of Nationalists in the new Cabinet by Dr. Marx will be a sore disappointment to the Social Democrats. But Dr. Stresemann, whose foreign policy has had a remarkable success in securing a profitable understanding with France both from the commercial and political point of view, can now use this freedom from irritating supervision by the Allies to find out whether Germany was keeping to her disarmament promises as a feather in his cap. He is sure to ask the Nationalists to ponder over the benefits of Locarno and the Socialists and their allies to join with him in industrial reconstruction. The success of the Marx-Stresemann combination depends, however, on how far they can conciliate the Labour elements in Germany.

Whose is the Blame?

Sir Malcolm Delavigne in his statement before the Advisory Opium Committee has really strengthened the contention of the American delegates at the Conference last year to devise remedies for the unrestricted manufacture and import of narcotic drugs. They insisted on the most radical measures for the suppression of opium. The Chinese delegate, it will be remembered, thoroughly agreed with them. Sir Malcolm says that raw material for the manufacture of narcotics is imported under Government control and is distributed direct from factories by wholesalers who are also under Government control and he cannot understand how illicit traffickers are still able to obtain huge quantities for being smuggled to the East. Government supervision in all countries is evidently seriously at fault when such smuggling can go on unchecked, but is not the nation which forced opium on China, is not Great Britain, the chief delinquent in this matter? Why is it that Britain with all her resources cannot stop the illicit traffic?

A Severe Trouncing.

The budget debate in the Municipal Corporation was a lively affair. Uncomfortable under the fire of blunt criticism of executive incompetency, Mr. Clayton tried to brush off the arguments of his critics by saying that one of them was talking "unmitigated rubbish." The unparliamentary expression and the non-chalant manner in which the Municipal Commissioner tried to avoid a direct reply to the charges levelled at the executive made Mr. Chandavarkar and others give him a severe trouncing. To Mr. Pai he is an ideal "servant" of the Corporation, but other members do not think so. Things will not improve until the Corporation has the right to appoint its own head of the executive instead of continuing to suffer the affront of having an officer imposed upon it by the Government. The lent officer can never become a real servant of the body whose wishes he is expected to carry out. He wants it, on the contrary, to carry out the wishes of his real masters.

FORCING AN AGREEMENT.

WHY O'MALLEY- CHEN NEGOTIATIONS BROKE DOWN.

SPAIN AGREES TO BRITISH PROPOSALS.

The real cause of the break down of O'Malley—Chen pourparlers is vouchsafed by Reuter. Mr. Chen announced that he could not sign any agreement when British armed forces were concentrating at Shanghai.

While the British Government is considering the note of the Peking Government. Britain is continuing to send cruisers. The latest despatch is that of the Cruiser "Argus" loaded with aeroplanes and a full complement of the naval and Royal Air Force personnel.

The British Legation has protested to the Foreeign Office regarding Sir Aglen's dismissal.

It is reported that Spain has agreed to British memorandum, provided adequate guaranteee are given to Spanish nationals residing in China.

MORE REGIMENTS TO CHINA.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Hankow.—Reuter is authoritatively informed that negotiations between Mr. O'Malley and Mr. Chen for settlement of the question of Hankow and Kiukiang concessions concluded on 29th January and final corrections were made on 30th January in draft agreement which was to be signed that afternoon. Mr. Chen announced the same day that unforeseen events had occurred preventing his signature and yesterday he formally made a statement saying that the Nationalist Government was unable to sign any agreement when the British armed forces were concentrating at Shanghai. Mr. O'Malley is now awaiting instructions.

BREAKDOWN—NO SURPRISE.

Breakdown has not caused great surprise in view of the great difficulties that Mr. Chen has been having in winning the irreconcilable Kuomintangers for reasonable set tlement.

Anti-British posters are significantly reappearing in British Concession.—Reuter.

WHY NEGOTIATIONS WERE BROKEN OFF.

CONCENTRATION OF FORCES ON SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Hankow.—Negotiations with Mr. O'Malley were broken off by Chen who refused to sign an agreement when British armed forces were concentrating on Shanghai.—Reuter's Special.

"INADEQUATE ASSURANCES"

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Honkong—Merchants here express the opinion that the assurances of Canton Government until implemented by concrete friendly acts are inadequate. It is pointed out that the assurance of last October regarding the removal of the Canton boycott has never been fulfilled. On the contrary, anti-British pickets, agitators, mobs and propaganda all combine to intimidate the Chinese merchants of Kwantung desirous of buying British goods and articles and cartoons in the Cantonese press continually depict Great Britain as "the enemy". And conciliatory proposals to the Chinese are regarded here as impracticable and premature, and as encouraging anti-British extremists and their Soviet confederates calculated at best to secure only a temporary fictitious respite in the Yangtze Valley, Kwantung and elsewhere, during which further anti British movements will be organised.—Reuter.

SPAIN AGREES TO BRITISH PROPOSALS

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Madrid.—Replying to the British Government's memorandum on China, the Spanish Government agrees to British proposals with regard to the immediate application of customs surtaxes and gradual modification of extra-territoriality provided adequate guarantees are given to Spanish nationals residing in China. It expresses the opinion that in view of the present situation in China, political declaration of all powers adhering to the Washington Convention will be a delicate matter, but Spain will not break the desired unanimity if the Powers more directly interested reached an agreement with regard to such declaration.—Reuter.

MORE REGIMENTS TO CHINA.

GENERAL DUNCAN EXPECTS NO TROUBLE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Malta.—Second Border and First Bedford and Hertford Regimens have left for Shanghai on Board "Megantic". They were in very high spirits, and transport received a tremendous send off as it moved through the line of battleships to strains of "Shanghai" and "Auld Lang Syne" crews of battleships and crowd on shore cheering heartily. Major General Duncan expressed the opinion that there would be no trouble in China as the force that was being sent was quite sufficient to prevent it.—Reuter.

CARRIER "ARGUS" LEAVES FOR CHINA

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The Carrier "Argus" has been reconditioned at Chatham at a cost of £275,000. She has left Portsmouth for China loaded with aeroplanes and spare parts and a full complement of the Naval and Royal Air Force personnel. The Carrier "Hermes" and the cruiser "Vindictive" fitted up as a carrier are already in Chinese waters and when the "Argus" arrives there will be eighty aeroplan available.—Reuter.

DESPATCH OF BRITISH TROOPS.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

RUGBY, Feb. 1.

Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Foreign Minister, in a statement to the Budget Committee at Tokio, pointed out that it was impossible for Britain owing to her geographical position to wait upon the events in Shanghai and that the despatch of British troops was a proper and natural precautionary measure for the safety of British subjects.—B. O. W.

CHINA'S "REAL ANSWER"

OVERTURES INTERPRETED AS WEAKNESS.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Peking.—The Note of the Northern Government and the dismissal of Aglen are regarded by foreigners here as China's real answer to the British proposals. They consider that it is becoming increasingly evident that all concessions and overtures are regarded by Chinese as a sign of weakness encouraging them to further demands and attacks.—Reuter.

WILL THERE BE TURN IN THE TIDE?

RUGBP, Feb. 1.

According to Washington reports published here, authoritative United States circles express the hope that the liberal British promises to China will produce a turn in the tide of anti-foreign feeling, thus obviating the necessity for the use of armed forces of any power to protect its nationals.—B. O. W.

PEKING NOTE RECEIVED IN LONDON.

"UNDER CONSIDERATION."

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The note of the Peking Government protesting against the despatch of British troops to China has been received by the Government in London, and is now under consideration. It is too early yet to forecast what next step will be.—Reuter.

AG. INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Peking. Mr. Edwards has been appointed by a Government mandate issued in Peking, Acting Inspector-General of Customs.—Reuter.

SIR AGLEN'S DISMISSAL.

BRITISH LEGATION'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Peking.—The British legation has protested to the Foreign Office regarding Sir Aglen's dismissal.—Reuter.

CHANG'S WARNING TO BRITISH.

BRITISH GUARANTEE DEMANDED.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

A Peking telegram says that Chang-Tso-Lin has informed the British of his opinion that the foreign defence of the international settlement at Shanghai is impossible without the occupation of the native city which would constitute an unfriendly act, and might compel him to take military action.

It is understood that Chang-Tso Lin is asking for a British guarantee of the Chinese Government bond issue of twenty million sterling to be secured by the increased customs surtax, agreed to at Washington. The bond is to be redeemable by four annual payments of five millions sterling, the security of which will be the continued foreign control of the customs.—Reuter.

IS IT AN UNDER-TAKING?

ORDER SERVED ON DETENU

LAL MOHAN GHOSE RELEASED.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

Babu Lal Mohan Ghose, who was arrested along with Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, and detained under the Bengal Ordinance, has been released from internment.

Prior to his release an order amending the order of the Bengal Government order under the Bengal Ordinance was served upon him which *inter alia* stated that he would have nothing to do with any cets or methods of violence, or terrorism, directly or indirectly, and that if he would be induced by any body to do so, he would at once report it to the police.—Free Press.

FREIGHT TO INDIA.

REVISED RATES COMMENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Revised freight rates to India are commencing to-day. It is understood that increases from Britain are on the basis of two and sixpence for measurement cargo to thirty shillings and on the basis of five shillings where the rates are from thirty to fifty-five shillings, beyond which there will be no alteration.—Reuter.

"DON'T RAKE UP COMMUNAL HATRED".

MR. SUHRAWARDY'S APPEAL TO SUPPORT BENGAL MINISTRY.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, M.L.C., the leader of the Independent Muslim Party in the Bengal Legislative Council, has issued a statement supporting the Chakravarty-Guznavi Ministry. Mr. Suhrawardy maintains, Mr. Chakrawarty's refusal to work with Sir Abdur Rahim was due not to any communal reasons but to the knowledge that such a Ministry would not last. He scouts the suggestion of there being any secret pact between Mr. Guznavi and Mr. Chakrabarty. Mr. Gaznavi appeals to Muslims not to be betrayed into communal passion and not to be exploited on account of personal reasons and says: We need some respite after the terrible nightmare through which Calcutta has recently passed and all feelings of communal hatred and animosity must be discouraged.—Free Press.

A TOMB DEMOLISHED.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

The tomb of Pir Sheikh Karimullah in front of the Juma Masjid was found demolished this morning. A large number of Muslims assembled near spot to-day. The offender has not yet been traced.—A. P.

CONCENTRATION AT SHANGHAI.

AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES PREPARED

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Washington.—It is learned at White House that President Coolidge does not expect that it will be necessary for American to evacuate Shanghai as a result of Chinese disorders, but the American Naval forces are concentrating there so as to be prepared for any contingency. The President is not apprehensive owing to over a hundred Americans having been reported missing in the interior of China, since he believes they have merely lost touch. Amicable proposals of the United States Government coupled with the recent British proposals are expected ultimately to lead to negotiations with the Chinese factions.

1,200 marines now at San Diego will proceed to Guam on Thursday. 300 marines at present at Guam are proceeding to Manila. With an enlarged detachment at Guam, the United States Navy will be in a better position to transport men, if required.—Reuter.

AMERICAN TOURISTS TO GO HONGKONG.

INADVISABLE TO LAND AT SHANGHAI

LONDN, Feb. 1.

NEW YORK.—The Red Star liner "Belgenland" now in Chinese waters, has been ordered by wireless not to call at Shanghai but to proceed to the next port, namely, Hongkong, following receipt of consular advices that it would be unwise to land 400 American tourists at Shanghai at present.—Reuter.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED.

DISCUSSION IN THE ASSEMBLY

PROSPECTIVE FIGHT OVER NATIONAL DEMAND.

(By Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

When the Assembly met this morning at 11 everyone was gay and in good trim. Though red roses in button holes were not much in evidence, blue-gill-flowers and friendly smiles added to the cheering aspect. When in such atmosphere questions were put, no one felt either hurt or oppressed. But thereafter the atmosphere got a trifle electrified when the President announced a motion for adjournment from Mr. Kunzru.

This adjournment motion, unlike the one contemplated by the Congress Party in the Assembly, was quickly hatched, and it had in its favour all the recommendation of a post-haste despatch. Mr. Kunzru opined late last evening that he needs must call for an adjournment of the House for discussing the Fiji Committee Report, and his energetic friends of the Nationalist Party circulated notice of the same quite in good time. That is why the members had mustered strong to vote for it, and from the earnestness that was marked on their faces, one did expect a full-dress debate. Particularly the House was anticipating a brilliant speech from Dewan Chamanlal who, with his over-coat on, looked very much like Shelly except for his horn-rimmed spectacles and scrupulously well-brushed hair. But the expected was not to be, and the adjournment motion did not come up, as it was ruled out of order. The President gave that ruling because neither Mr. Kunzru nor the host of his supporters could establish a point that the matter was one of urgent public importance. Unfortunately Mr. Kunzru was not ready with facts and dates. Mr. Joshi lamented on a side issue that the Fiji Report was not to be published. Mr. Shanmukam Chetty was quite beside the point when he opined that his case was that in the Fiji Council, provision had been made only for three Indians, and Mr. Ranga Iyer had his usual "go" at the Government. None of these issues could be depicted as forming a matter of urgent public importance. Hence the Hon Mr. Bhore could score his point.

MEMBER'S INDISCRETION.

At this stage Mr. K. C. Roy made a statement which he felt would be an argument on behalf of the Government. Perhaps, it will be remembered he was a member of the Colonial Committee and as such certainly he could be in possession of facts that the public might not be aware of. His recital of these facts could no doubt be an effective argument for the Government case. But was Mr. Roy within his bounds in giving out what transpired in a committee whose report is still confidential and had not been published? This act of Mr. Roy's though meant in absolute good faith, was construed as a breach of faith. Of course, it was not so much a breach of faith as an unwary indiscretion. Whatever that be, the President ruled the motion out of order.

LADY CALLS MEMBER TO ORDER.

After this business was over, Sir Alexander Muddiman moved that leave be granted for his bill to further amend the Code of Civil Procedure 1908. His Bill was for the amendment of section 115. This was quite a technical interest and all the lawyers in the House participated in the debate. Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar made the ablest speech of the day. When the debate was proceeding an amusing incident happened. Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar had left his seat and with a restlessness that is becoming rather common now-a-days, he was seen moving about in the House; and in the course of his crammed wanderings, he strayed into the distinguished visitors' gallary. But, he somehow or other, found himself in the lady visitors' box, and was soon reminded by one of the lady-visitors of the place he was in. Of course Mr. Iyengar soon retraced his steps; but before doing it, whether he blushed or not is not possible to say. After the excellent and very learned speech of Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar, many spoke.

Mr. Jayakar once carried the palm of legal lore and ready eloquence blended together in his speech which was highly commended by the House. In particular the people were much impressed about the point Mr. Jayakar made with reference to the discretionary powers of the High Court and with his interpretation of sub-clause 2 of clause 2 in the section in question, the gravity that was in Mr. Jayakar's illuminating speech was followed by hearty laughs. When Mr. Prakasam began to have his stay, he put the House on a hilarious mood, when he opined that "the chartered act is as old as anything" no doubt, the House would have delighted to hear all the anecdotes and jokes of Judges that Mr. Prakasam wanted to narrate, but quick and sharp came the Hon. President's ruling "it may be all very interesting, but it is irrelevant" so Mr. Prakasam had to sit down.

This debate was of interest from another standpoint. Perhaps, for the first time in this session, the Law Member spoke in the floor of the House.

LAW MEMBER CORNERED.

His efforts were quite weak-kneed, and

(Continued in next page.)

CONGRESS AND COMMERCIAL BODIES.

NEED FOR FREQUENT CONSULTATION.

TRADE DIVERSION FROM BOMBAY

In his farewell address to the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Lalji Naranjee, the retiring President referred to various problems of momentous importance and critically analysed the Government policy in all its aspects. He was driven to the conclusion by the way in which Government pursued their policy regarding Shipping, Insurance and Banking that everything is being carried on ready in the interests of the foreigners.

He deplored the absence of frequent consultation between the Indian National Congress and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and succintly analysed the Constructive Programme in its economic bearings.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, the new President made a detailed survey of the Commercial problems and specially emphasised the diversion of trade from Bombay to other competing ports. He pleaded for rigid economy in the administration of Bombay Port Trust and made a special appeal to the Corporation to realise its responsibility in the matter.

ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS OF INDIAN CHAMBER

The annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Lalji Narayanji presiding. The report of the Committee for the year 1926 was presented to the meeting for approval. During the last year 46 meetings were held, the work being of a varied and important nature. The principal subjects dealt with by the Committee related to the following main heads.

(a) Railways and Shipping; (b) Currency, Exchange and Finance; (c) Government Stores Purchase Policy; (d) Tariffs and Taxation; (e) Public Enquiry Committee and Commissions; (f) Trade and Industrial Legislation; (g) General Trade and Industdy; (h) Interviews with Government Officials (i) General.

There were at the end of the last year 448 members. During the current year 30 have joined and 26 have discontinued their membership, leaving at the end of the year 452 members. During the year of the report the Committee spent Rs. 35,000 on management and establishment and the assets at the close of the years amounted to nearly Rs. 30,000.

The Managing Committee for the year 1927 consists of the following members. Mr. Walchand Hirachand. (President), Mr. S. B. Billimoria (Vice-President), Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C. I. E., M. B. E., M. L. A., Mr. Lalji Naranji, M. L. C., Mr. Laxmidas Rowjee Tairsee. Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., O. B. E., Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govinji, Mr. B. F. Madan, Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Mr. Devidas Madhowji Thackersey, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtula, M. L. A., Mr. Ishwardas Lakshmidas, Mr. Husseinbhoy Abdullabhoy Lalji, M. L. C., Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., Mr. Manharlal Vrajdas Merchant, Mr. Morarji Mulraj Khatau, Hon. Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji, Mr. Gulabchand Devchand Jhaveri, Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth. Mr. Giriashanker B. Trivedi, Mr. Abdulla Fazulbhoy, Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, Mr. Vithaldas Kanji.

LALJI NARANJEE'S SPEECH.

You will be able to find in the annual report of our Chamber which has been placed in your hands the record of the work done by the Committee and the office-bearers during the past year. I will not waste your time by recounting all the items of the work done because all the details are supplied to you in the Report. I will therefore content myself by commenting briefly on some of the most important questions which are vitally connected with the economic condition of our people.

We are all aware that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay usually graces the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce which is in reality a guild of European merchants. The reason for this I suppose is not far to seek, because that Chamber supplies the connecting link between the Civil and the Military Departments which carry on the administration of Government.

The aims and purposes of that Chamber therefore are naturally quite different from ours even though they are very often said to be the same. For, our opinions are fundamentally different from theirs on all the important Commercial questions of the country, viz. (1) Currency and Exchange, (2) Transport, (3) defence of the country and the preservation of peace, (4) appointments to all high Civil posts, (5) The self-sufficiency of the country for all purposes of Commerce (6) preparing the country for manufacturing and exporting finished goods out of our raw materials instead of exporting the raw materials themselves and (7) the determination of the tariff policy of the country.

SWARAJ, MERE TALK.

So long as we do not wield sufficient power to solve all these questions in the interests of our own people, it is a delusion to believe that we have anything that we enjoy any benefit of Swaraj. How can we be said to have advanced even by an inch towards the goal of Swaraj till sovereign powers in all these matters are not vested in the hands of Indians under Government of India Act. Looking at the post-war condition of all the countries the one common point that directs the attention is the great efforts that are being made for the economic rehabilitation of all their people. Even a great country like America which is enjoying an exceptional level of prosperity is engaged in finding suitable markets for investing her surplus capital and for selling its manufactured goods. While other nations which have been seriously injured by the war are engaged in the life and death struggle of enhancing their prosperity by encouraging their commerce and industry, we are sorry to see that our rulers are merely engrossed in dumping their goods in our land. They are not only giving exceptional facilities for importing their goods but they also use the great powers vested in their hands for the same ends, and indeed have become so powerful that they verily stifle the growth of the country which is in a comparatively backward condition.

Under these circumstances it is necessary to place a report of an institution like ours which has taken upon itself the great cause of safeguarding our Commercial and industrial interests, so that we might be again reminded of our rights and difficulties in the matter.

In other countries it would be possible to survey the great strides taken, the new industries started, the growth and fluctuations of capital and such other things. Here we are unfortunately in a position where we have to recount how and how far we have been thrown backwards on account of our subjection the difficulties we have to encounter and the efforts made to tackle them and the measure of success with which our efforts were crowned. It is a pity indeed that such a state should continue. And I will tell you how and why we ourselves are responsible for the continuation of this state of affairs.

Since our Chamber was started some years ago, the Indian National Congress, which is the premier political body of our country consulted this Chamber only once and that was recently on questions of currency and exchange, and our Committee supplied them with the necessary papers.

This is indeed not the place to enlarge on political questions, but I think it my duty to say a few words on some items of Congress policy which are intimately connected with the economic life of our people.

So far as I am aware, three constructive remedies have been laid down by the Congress for breaking the fetters of subjection, (1) the production and use of khaddar, (2) Hindu-Muslim unity, and (3) removal of untouchability. I need hardly say that I will touch these problems only so far as they bear on the economic condition of the country.

THE USE OF KHADDAR.

The use of khaddar is not indeed a novel thing. Khaddar has always been produced and used in the rural areas, but it is only but recently that the khaddar propaganda has been carried to the towns. It is indeed very desirable that men and women living in villages should use their spare time in spinning and weaving and thus turn their leisure hours for their own economic well being. These industries have been prevalent in India for centuries past, but in these days when science has advanced so far and when motor-cars and aeroplanes, wireless apparatus and telephones are the order of the day and when new scientific and industrial inventions are being made in such quick succession, I think it would be far more beneficial to the country to use even a small part of the capital which is being used for a new propaganda for the purpose of starting new industries along modern lines, than to ask everybody indiscriminately to busy himself with spinning and weaving. So long as new machinery is not harnessed for producing larger quantities of goods, in less time, the mere plying of the old-world spinning wheels and weaving looms will never succeed in ameliorating the poverty of our people nor is it possible to persuade people of this age to restrict themselves to the use of khaddar. People always like variety in texture and design and so long as these tastes are not satisfied by suitable home-made goods, the import of such foreign stuffs is bound to continue. To-day our mills do not produce enough for the needs of our people and goods worth Rs. 60 to 70 crores are being imported for fulfilling the people's demands. On the other hand Japan took to textile industry many years after the first mill was started in India and yet not only is she able to produce enough for her own requirements but she is also able to compete very seriously with

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IMPERIALISM IN CHINA

DESPATCH OF INDIAN TROOPS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

MR. SAKLATVALA'S APPEAL TO PEOPLE.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

In an interview to the Associated Press representative, Mr. Saklatwala, M.Pu, who is leaving Delhi for Nagpur this evening, expressed his views on communism, criticised the Chinese situation and suggested two conferences of the All-India Congress Committee and All-India Trade Union Congress and other affiliated unions to meet him in Delhi between 8th and 15th March next.

"The trouble of the East" began Mr. Saklatwala, "was the dominant of the West." Struggles of the East in an exclusively Eastern fashion had failed to ward off and get rid of Western domination. The East may no longer require to retaliate or to demand reparations from the West, as Western developments were making for a desirability for international fraternization with the East. At this stage of fraternization, the East was making rapid strides towards that genuine fraternization by methods which should neither be labelled as Eastern or Western. When he talked of the West, there were distinctly two separate and contrary Wests, one, the dominating, commanding, exploiting, monopolising West, and the other, suffering, dictated, exploited and depressed West. Of this latter class, he was as much a brother and servant of the same class in the East. He analysed all political struggle with these political eyes, and with a heart that beat in complete harmony with the sufferers of the East and West, and which felt the fullest confidence and unswerving faith in the final and rapid victory within his life-time of that combined life of international fraternization, with methods and bloodless weapons which were being forged for these great fraternal brotherhood and sisterhood. Mr. Saklatwala declared that poverty, ignorance, illiteracy, enslavement, multiplication of languages and social and religious differences among the exploited did not appeal to him, and emphasised that a new creed, a new method and a new spirit had already begun to surmount these difficulties which baffled the whole world. It was quite obvious that the new meeting ground of humanity on a common plane must be by the adoption of a viewpoint on the future, and any fall-back upon the past, must be fatal, as it would take back human beings into the very groups which made us isolated, weak, competing against one another and misunderstanding one another.

EXAMPLES OF KEEN TUG-OF-WAR.

Alluding to Imperialism and the present troubles in China, Mr. Saklatwala stated that the affairs in China were examples of a keen tug-of-war between international relationship on a completely equal basis of Eastern and Western partners. Imperialism in China had startled and was startling large masses of population in America, France, Germany, Russia, Japan and several South American States, India and in Great Britain herself. It was no longer an isolated question, and it was at this stage that the part played by the dominant class of Great Britain stood well exposed. For instance, the powerlessness of the people of India over their own army and the untrammelled control and use of it by a small British Imperialist executive machinery constituted a danger for all countries in the world. People of Great Britain themselves who did not share any selfish benefits from Imperialism became powerless before their own rulers who could use the Indian army and could create a ready-made condition of war for Britain. Mr. Saklatwala contended that Indians should view the Chinese position from the point of view of expenditure on the Indian treasury for England's benefit. He, therefore, appealed to all political and labour organisations to wire their protests directly to the Prime Minister in England against this particular act, pointing out clearly how this act exposed the unconstitutional character of the so-called Constitutional Government in India, and how such unnatural condition constituted a grave danger to all peace-loving nations in the world. He averred that the feeling of opposition to Imperialism was no longer a sentimental and emotional expression of a few individuals, but it was now an organised movement in all countries of the world.

ALL-WORLD CONFERENCE AT BRUSSELS.

Mr. Saklatwala informed the interviewer that on 5th and 6th of February there would be held in Brussels an All-World Conference on behalf of the conquered and oppressed nationalities of the world demanding a new system in which Imperialist relations between any two peoples shall be completely dissolved and substituted by international agreements between equals. He appealed to all political and labour organisations in India including the city corporations to send telegrams of sympathy and support to that Conference using the following address: "Gearard Avocat, A La Cour, 20, Avenue Kian Merts, Brussels."

Mr. Saklatwala begged to all his countrymen to arrange without delay to give him two conferences in Delhi between 8th and 15th of March before he leaves India. He suggested that the first conference should be of the National Committee of the All-India Congress Committee, supplemented voluntarily by such additional delegates of various provincial and district branches of the Congress as may care to come. He hoped that they would do him the favour and honour of listening to his suggestions and discussing various new phases which his outside experience prompted him to believe to be efficacious. The second conference that he desired was a conference of all branches of the trade unions or labour unions affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress supplemented with all representatives of labour unions and similar organisations.

ISLAM IN ASIA.

Asked of the position of Islam in Asia, Mr. Saklatwala stated he felt hope and confidence in an international mentality as the right solution of the Indian difficulty. The whole Islamic energy required to be dictated towards the consolidation of Islamic forces in Egypt, in Turkey, in Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, Russia and China. There were 250 millions of Mussalmans, 250 millions of Hindus in India, and 350 million Buddhists in China and these were to be the great Asiatic brotherhood to live on terms of equality and self-respect with their younger brothers in Europe and America.—A.P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED

(Continued from previous page.)

when Mr. Jayakar cornered him by asking him to explain the difference between "exercised" and "decided to have exercised," the Law Member almost foundered. Mr. Jinnah's performance was of a very high order. In the course of his debate, Mr. Jinnah exchanged repartees with the Home Member. At one time Mr. Jinnah asserted "show me the figures and I will be convinced" the Home Member could readily show them and Mr. Jinnah was vanquished this is no discredit to Mr. Jinnah, because with his ready wit and suave ways the Home Member easily holds his own against all in the House. When the Home Member had replied, the motion was pressed to a division. Voting took place and the Government easily sustained a defeat. Thereafter the House stood adjourned till to-morrow.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DROPPED

TWO REASONS.

(By Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

Lobby members seemed to be aware of some rather serious news. This was about an adjournment motion that the Congress Party (Swarajists) in the House had contemplated yesterday. This adjournment motion was with reference to the discussion of the Currency Legislation before the budgets had been presented. One Congress Party leader sounded most of the members on this adjournment motion. The opinion expressed was that, because full one week had elapsed after Sir Basil Blackett had announced his intention of bringing the discussion of the Currency legislation after the presentation of the Budget there was not much weight in contesting that the proposed motion referred to "a matter of urgent public importance. When thus it was known that technically the motion stood little chance of being admitted, the Congress Party got a bit unnerved for moving it. It got unnerved because it clearly knew that a decent section of the House would not be supporting the resolution even if it could be admitted, because this section frankly sees that no harm or any mischief could accrue by the discussion being postponed for consideration after the Budget. For these two reasons the Congress Party dropped this idea of an adjournment motion. Members of the Congress Party are feeling that when even after three or four meetings the six members of the Congress Working Committee have not decided about the Currency to be overhasty. The whole subject is such a weighty and complicated one with sharply divided opinions thereon, that members wish to slowly and carefully study the merits and demerits of the rival contentions. To do this the members have had no time and they are just now beginning to settle down for their work. They must be given sufficient time to study the subject, and four weeks are not too many, for going through the splendid literature of Prof. Madan.

At the end it may not be out of place for me to tell why this Adjournment Motion was thought of a few days ago. The "Chronicle" wrote a splendid leader which hinted that it looked as if the Swarajists were not taking that much of interests in the Currency legislation as they ought to. This gentle and effective "snub" went home to them, and then they tried to do the right thing. They would not and could not neglect the sober advice of the "Chronicle" for which all Nationalist members of the Assembly have both affection and regard.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

QUESTION ON LAND REVENUE LEGISLATION.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

The Legislative Assembly held another short sitting to-day, its legislative business being confined to the three bills of the Home Member introduced on the 25th January, two amending the Civil Procedure Code in respect of the execution of decrees and orders, and the third amending the Registration Act.

23 QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Only 23 questions were answered. One of the questions of Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar was as to which of the Provinces had carried out the Joint Parliamentary Committee's recommendation regarding land revenue legislation, whether the degree to which this recommendation was not carried out, would be referred to the Statutory Commission, whether it was true that the Government of India had twice refused to sanction the land revenue proposals submitted by the Government of Madras and whether the Todhunter Committee's recommendations on the subject had been considered.

Mr. Bhore replied that, though legislation on the subject was pending in certain provinces, none of the bills had so far been passed into law. Government could not state yet what matters would be referred to the Statutory Commission, nor could they disclose the nature of the communications that had passed between them and the Madras Government. The local Governments would be addressed shortly on the recommendations of the Taxation Inquiry Committee.

INDIANS IN FIJI.

Mr. Bhore, answering Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, said that, while the Government of India had not modified their view that the representation offered to Indians in the Fiji Council was inadequate, they did not want to delay acceptance of the offer, and to incur the risk of the offer being withdrawn.—A.P.

"NO URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE."

MOTION ABOUT FIJI DISALLOWED.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

The Assembly met to-day with a fair attendence of the members. During question hour, in reply to the questions complaining about the inaccuracy of the electoral rolls in the provinces in the last elections, Government pointed out that the responsibility rested with the local Governments and promised to forward a copy of the questions to the local Governments concerned.

Replying to Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Government declined to disclose the correspondence they had with the Government of Madras over the land revenue legislation.

Replying to Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, Government said that they had not modified their opinion that the number of seats allotted to the Indians in Fiji was inadequate, but they considered it undesirable to press their full claim and cause further delay in increased representation to the Indian community and incur the risk of the offer being withdrawn.

Replying to questions by Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, regarding the taking over of the District Board Railways, Government answered that the right of terminating the ownership of the District Board vested in the Government of India and that there was neither coercion used nor did there exist any ulterior motive in their actions. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar had another question relating to the amendments to the rules and their being at variance with the views of the legislatures. Government replied that the amendments were made by the Secretary of State under the rules of the Government of India Act and pointed out the Assembly had not expressed opinion on the amendments although it had an opportunity.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED

The President then announced that he had received notice from Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru of his intention to move for adjournment of the House to discuss the refusal of the Govrnment of India to publish the report fusal of the Government of India to publish tht report of the Fiji Deputation. The Home Member objected, and said the report was made three years ago and the matter was not of urgent public importance. The object, he said, could be attained by means of a resolution.

Pandit Kunzru maintained the matter was of urgent importance as it was evident from the correspondence published recently, between the Colonial Office and the Government of India. The report contained material not covered by the correspondence and that disclosure of the report of the Fiji Deputation would afford further light on the question. He cited in support of his motion the instance of the adjournment motion made by the late Mr. M. Seshagiri Iyen to protest against the Lee Commissions' report and another adjournment motion over the refusal of the Bombay Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, to permit the holding of meeting.

Mr. Sanmukham Chetty said Indian in Fiji had been granted inadequate representation and that was known only a fortlight ago when the correspondence was published. The publication of the report would strengthen the hands of the Assembly in demanding increased representation, and refusal to publish the report contained in answer to the question, yesterday, made it a matter of urgent importance. Mr. K. C. Roy, who was a member of the Indian Colonial Committee, supported the Home Member's objection. He said the report was three years old and time was past when it could have been usefully discussed by the Assembly. Although Indians had only 3 seats granted instead of the 6 seats for which they asked, it was the view of the Committee that Indians in Fiji would find it difficult to supply even the three men from their community, who could represent them.

Mr. N. M. Joshi supported the adjournment motion. He said they had lived on hopes that Government would publish the report and it was only yesterday they knew for certain that the report would not be published. Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer supported the adjournment motion and charged Government with bureaucratic dilatoriness. Pandit Kunzru pointed out Sir B. N. Sharma had promised in 1923 early publication of the report and it took all this time to publish the report.

Mr. Bhore, member in charge said on question of inadequacy of representation granted to the Indians there was no disagreement between Government and the House. Government had stated clearly that they supported increased representation and in agreeing to the reduced representation had specifically reserved their right to reopen the question at a suitable opportunity. No purpose would be served by an adjournment motion. The President ruled that that motion was not of sufficient urgent importance to justify interference with the normal course of business of the Assembly. It was matter of importance, but it could be raised by means of a resolution.

EMIGRATION COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Mr. J. W. Bhore moved that a panel of sixteen members be elected from the members of the Standing Committee to advise on questions relating to emigration. The President stated that the Assembly office will be open for nominations to the panel at twelve noon on the 4th instant and the election will take place on the 5th.

Sir Alexander Muddiman moved that the bill further to amend the Civil Procedure Code of 1908 in respect of execution of decrees and orders be referred to Select Committee. On the motion of Mr. H. G. Cocke, the bill was agreed to be circulated for eliciting opinion.—Free Press.

PAY OF RLY. CHOWKIDARS.

The proceedngs of the House were livened by the supplementary questions put by Mr. Acharya, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Mehta and Mr. Chamanlal regarding the payment made to chowkidars on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. They asked whether Rs. 9 a month paid to the chowkidars was considered a just and living wage.

Sir Charles Innes maintained that agricultural workers in some cases lived on even less than Rs. 9 a month and stated that a number of applications were received for chowkidars' posts. Many people did live on this wage.

Mr. Chamanlal: Does the Hon. member consider nine rupees a living wage?

Sir Charles Innes: I can only give facts and not opinions.

Mr. Chamanlal: May I ask whether the Hon. member has ever himself lived on Rs. 9 month? (Loud laughter).—

C. P. C. AMENDMENT.

LAW MEMBER CORNERED.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

The Home Member moved the consideration of the Bill to amend Section 115 of the Civil Procedure Code, mainly as recommended by the Civil Justice Committee limiting the revisionary powers to Section 115 of the Code, except in cases where a special statutory provision was made to the contrary.

Mr. Jayakar opposed the Bill. He held it to be a retrograde Bill. It would cut down the wide revisional powers of the High Courts which were valued in India. The Ranken Committee's sole reason seemed to be to avoid delay but the opinion of the legal profession was to have delay than injustice (hear, hear). Mr. Jayakar went further and asserted that the Indian Legislature had no power to take away the inherent jurisdiction of the High Courts given by a statute of the British Parliament. Even leaving this aside, he asked the Home Member whether, politically, it was advisable at this time, when, instead of strengthening the position of the High Courts, they should be deliberately limiting those powers. As one coming from the middle class, as a lawyer and as a politician, he held the measure to be retrograde and was opposed to it.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, speaking with his unlimited legal experience, held that the proposal before the House was to take away from the High Courts, the revisionary powers in just those cases where jurisdiction was most needed. He wished Government would bring forward a comprehensive bill on the Ranken Report and not this "piecemeal legislation" (official benches: Oh!).

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas joined in opposition.

Mr. Nirmulchander quoted from the Committee's report to show that, while the Committee diagnosed the disease alright, they suggested a wrong remedy, for which no case had been made out.

Mr. Prakasam said he knew of Civilian District Judges who did not know that there was provision for temporary injunctions. He had known Civilian Judges of High Courts who were not aware of several chapters of the Code. He had known a Chief Justice of a High Court who slept most of the time on the bench.

The President:—These may be interesting, but are hardly relevant (Laughter).

Mr. Prakasam: The Civil Justice Committee's report says it consulted a Chief Justice. I hope that it did not consult a Chief Justice who slept most of the time on the bench (Loud laughter).

Continuing Mr. Prakasam said that section 115 was the only section which placed jurisdiction in the hands of the highest Court of the land and enabled it to set right any injustice.

LAW MEMBER'S REFENCE.

Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member, was not surprised at the opposition from lawyers. As a matter of fact, as a lawyer, his first interest was to oppose the measure, but if the Bill was examined carefully, they would see that in respect of decrees no change was made in the law. The change proposed was in respect only of interlocutory orders. Government felt that in this respect no injustice would be done by the proposed change. He had known numerous instances where a case had been held up for months by an application made under Section 115. There would be no injustice because, if one order was made, it could be set right on appeal.

Mr. Jayakar: "It may be too late."

Mr. Das said that in some cases it might. He contended that a High Court still had the power of interference where a Lower Court was acting beyond its jurisdiction. He held that the power of superintendence of a High Court was not affected by the Bill. He told Mr. Jayakar that delay in justice sometimes amounted to injustice.

Mr. Jinnah characterised as poor the defence put up by the Law Member. He mentioned that the Bombay High Court had rightly held that an urgent case, involving grave consequences, might arise where, although an order might be appealable, the High Court extended its revisionary power. The only ground urged for this drastic changes was delay. The attitude taken up by the Lahore and the Allahabad High Courts in interpreting term cases was most extraordinary. Delay could occur only in respect of pendency of the hearing of a rule if it was granted. If a judge knew his business, this delay would not occur and he was confident about the Bombay, Madras and Calcutta High Courts' judgments.

A MYSTIFYING BILL

Pandit Motilal Nehru found no justification why only one class of cases, namely decrees, should be treated in one manner whilst other classes might be remitted. He found that the Allahabad High Court had in one day rejected forty-five applications for revisionary interference (Laughter). Moreover, the power was discretionary and the High Courts could be trusted to use it properly. The Bill, instead of clarifying law, would be mystifying it.

At this stage the House rose for Lunch.

NO MACHIAVELLIAN INTENTION.

When the Assembly met after lunch, the Home Member replied to the debate. Alluding to the argument that the Bill purported to take away the power conferred under Section 107 of the Government of India Act, he pointed out that the powers given to High Court and those given to Government were not co-extensive. The debate had convinced him more than ever before of the merits of the Bill (Laughter). He assured Mr. Jayakar that there was no Machiavellian intention in Government's bringing the Bill. The measure was entirely in correct legal from and sought to give effect to a recommendation which had the support of Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, and of a Committee whose President and members were, he emphasised, very competant to deal with the task. The Home Member quoted figures to show that in the Bombay High Court the average time taken to dispose of revision cases was over a year. It was no good throwing stones at the competence of persons because they put forward proposals which some lawyer members did not like. The House was entitled to suggest amendments during the consideration stage but not oppose the consideration itself. If the Bill was opposed now, the only conclusion was that the Assembly was in favour of delaying justice, which was denying justice. (Applause from the Official Benches).

The motion for consideration was pressed to a division and lost by 42 votes against 58. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Sir Walter Willson remaining neutral.

The Assembly without discussion passed the Bill amending the Registration Act.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow when non-official resolutions will be discussed. The first is one by Mr. Jogiah for the release of political prisoners and it will be opposed by Government.—A.P.

MR. B. DAS' RESOLUTION.

RAJA GHAZNAFAR ALI KHAN'S AMENDMENT.

NEW DELHI, Feb 1.

The following amendment has been tabled by Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan, secretary of the Independent Party in the Assembly, to the resolution of Mr. B. Das regarding the national demand: That for the original resolution the following be substituted: "This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that with a view to revise the Government of India Act 1919, the Statutory Commission be immediately appointed, provided however that for any scheme of the future constitution of India the following basic and fundamental principles must be secured and guaranteed, namely, (1) All legislatures of the country and other elected bodies shall be constituted on the definite principle of adequate and effective representation of minorities in every province without reducing the majority in any province to a minority or even to an equality.

(2) The representation of commercial groups shall continue to be by means of separate electorates as at present provided that it shall be open to any community at any time to abandon its separate electorate in favour of a joint electorate.

(3) Any territorial redistribution that might at any time be necessary shall not in any way affect the Muslim majority in the Punjab, Bengal and N. W. Frontier Province and

(4) No bill or resolution or part thereof shall be passed in any legislature or in any other elected body if three-fourths of the members of any community in that particular body oppose such bill or resolution or part thereof on the ground that it will be injurious to the interests of that community or in the alternative such other method is devised as may be found feasible and practicable to deal with such cases."—A. P.

FISHERMEN RENDERED HOMELESS.

DISASTROUS FIRE BURNS DOWN HUTS

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

Two hundred huts of fishermen were completely burnt down as a result of a disastrous fire which broke out last night at Muttamkuppam near Triplicane. The cause of the fire is not known. It started in a group of about three hundred huts, and aided by a strong wind, spread over a large area. Fire engines arrived promptly on the scene, and after three hours' fight with the flames, the fire was brought under control. No loss of life is reported, but a large number of fishermen and their families have been rendered homeless.—A. P.

Earl and Countess Winterton arrived at Government House Bombay on Wednesday the 2nd February.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Earl Winterton visited the Reclamation Scheme on Wednesday the 2nd February.

Lady Wilson presided at a pblic meeting of the Y. W. C. A. Bombay on Wednesday the 2nd February.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dance at Government House Bombay on Wednesday the 2nd February.

WRIGHT-GLADSTONE CASE.

MRS. LANGTREY'S REPUDIATION.

JUDGE ON "PRIVILEGED OCCASION."

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The Wright-Gladstone case had a dramatic resumption, to-day, a telegram from Mrs. Langtrey being read from Monte Carlo "strongly repudiating the slanderous accusation of Capt. Wright". Most of the day was devoted by Lord Gladstone's Counsel to repudiating Capt. Wright's contention that Mr. W. E. Gladstone connived at illicit relations between Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea, and the cross-examination lasted for ten and a half hours. Capt. Wright said he regretted publication of the passage in the book quoted in the message of January 27th, and if Lord Gladstone would withdraw "liar, coward, and fool" Capt. Wright would say he was extremely sorry to have hurt Lord Gladstone's feelings.

Justice Avory held that Capt. Gladstone's letter on which the alleged libel is based was written on a privileged occasion, but he left it to the jury to decide whether Capt. Gladstone was actuated by malice.

In course of to-day's hearing Lord Gladstone's Counsel stated that 800,000 letters received by Mr. W. E. Gladstone were in court.

The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.—Reuter's Special.

"SAK'S" SCHEME OF BOYCOTT OF ENGLISH GOODS.

WORKERS' UNION AND PEASANTS' ORGANISATION.

DELHI, Feb. 1.

Before leaving Delhi this evening Mr. Saklatwala addressed a crowded public meeting held under the auspices of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Phookan, M. L. A. presided. Mr. Saklatwala detailed his scheme for boycotting English goods and his programme for creating a workers' union and peasants' organisation in India and also elaborated a scheme of work for the Congress. Diwan Chaman Lal, M.L.A., was also one of the speakers.—A. P.

SAKLATWALA PURSE FUND ACCOUNT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—I beg to submit a brief account of this total donations recovered amount to Rs. 4085/-; full proceeds of the C. J. Hall meeting come to Rs. 2968-13-0 total Rs. 7053.13.0 (rupees seven thausands fifty-three and annas thirten) only. A cheque for Rs. 6200/ was handed over to Mr. Saklatwalla at the said meeting on the 24th inst. and another for the balance Rs. 853-13-0 has been forwarded to him by registered post.

As usual all the expenses of the said meeting have been borne by the Parsi Rajkeya Subha.

The Subha is obliged to the donors, to all those, who lent their support by their presence that evening, to the "Herald," "Chronicle" and "Hindustan" for giving special publicity to the function free of charge and to the young volunteers also. The Subha's best thanks are due to Messrs. K. F. Nariman, F. J. Ginwalla Framroz Kamdin, M. P. Dadisethna and R. A. Javeri for their valuable co-operation.

—Yours etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay Jan. 3.

"CHARACTERISTIC TRAVESTY OF FACTS."

"SAK'S" REMARKS ON COMMONWEALTH BILL REFUTED.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas has issued the following statement:—

"I have hitherto refused to take Mr. Saklatvala's views on the political situation in India seriously, but I cannot allow his reference to the Commonwealth of India Bill to pass unnoticed. He is reported to have said at Delhi that the Bill was manufactured by and inspired from London. I am surprised that Mr. Saklatvala regards foreign inspiration as a fault since he himself looks to Moscow for all help but as a matter of plain fact the Commonwealth of India Bill was formed in India by Indians.

The idea was initiated at a discussion in the 1921 Club at Madras and Dr. Besant was authorised to consult the members of the central legislature at Simla in 1922 with regard to the drafting of a constitution for India. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru warmly endorsed the idea. And the National Convention was formed with him as president within a few weeks of his relinquishment of office as the Law Member to the Govt. of India. The origin of the Bill is well known in India. It was taken to England by Dr. Besant only in 1925 for a final touch being given to it by Sir Henry Slesser. Those who have compared the draft of the Bill as it left India and as it was introduced in the House of Commons will have no difficulty in observing how few and trivial are the amendments. Mr. Saklatvala's statement is a characteristic travesty off facts.—A. P.

CONGRESS AND COMMERCIAL BODIES.

(Continued from page 7.)

our own mills in our country and she is capturing large markets such as Africa, Mesopotamia and Egypt. She has indeed made such remarkable progress in this matter that as you must have all read only a few days ago that she has displaced Lancashire from its sovereign place in the Egyptian market. All this has indeed not been achieved by merely waving the magic wand. Japan indeed has achieved her present position by reducing her cost of production, by building her own ships to carry her goods at less cost, and by starting her own banks and insurance companies with a view to reduce the overhead charges. Japan's achievements in this respect are indeed worthy of our imitation, and in my opinion there will be really no industrial Swaraj for us till we also develop our mercantile marine and wield an effective control over our banks, insure all our goods with our own insurance companies and progressively reduce our overhead charges and progressively appoint more and more Indians to the highest posts in all these institutions. The prosperity of the country will never be increased by merely relying on spinning and weaving which can only give two as. a day to a labourer, but only by rapidly developing our textile industry either with the aid of machinery produced in our land or even with the aid of foreign machinery as Japan is doing at the present day. My one request therefore to our countrymen is to rapidly develop our industries even with the aid of foreign machinery and of foreign technical experts and produce the maximum amount of goods at the minimum cost. You will all, I hope, agree with me when I say that sound economics cannot be based on mere sentimentality, and that emotional arguments are never to be introduced in a discussion of economic subjects. In economics two and two will always make four, and it does not matter if the two on the other side is either Indian or foreign. If, therefore, the Congress had taken the opinion of commercial bodies on this question, as it has consulted them in the matters of currency and exchange, I am sure we could have easily assisted it by showing the best method of producing all the goods necessary for our requirements from our raw products through mills and machinery at less cost.

CO-OPERATION—A NECESSITY.

Of course capital will be required for starting factories but if capitalists appear to take undue advantage of their position it would be possible to reduce their profits by bringing the pressure of public opinion on them and for this purpose in this connection I would take your permission to quote a paragraph from a pamphlet called "Economic Conditions—Government Finance in United States Securities" issued by the National State Bank of New York in December 1926:

"Two things chiefly have contributed to the expansion of industry over the past few years,—the making up of the normal peace time growth that was retarded by the war, and a great increase in industrial efficiency, which has produced a wider distribution of wealth here than anywhere else and given to the mass of the people a buying power greater than that of any other country—While the impetus derived from the first may be losing its force, that derived from the second is inexhaustible so long as all parties who have contributed to that efficiency continue to do so and to co-operate reasonably well to that end. The wants of the American people are no nearer to being satisfied now than they were a year ago, or five years ago nor is there the slightest prospect that they will be satisfied in the near future. The buying power of the American people exists in the work they do for each other from day to-day, and is as limitless as their wants. The pace at which they make headway in satisfying their own and each other's wants depend upon their ability to work together harmoniously, understanding all the time the co-operative character of their relations, the secret of continued prosperity is in a fair and even distribution of it. Whenever a group attempts to get more than its share the entire flow is imperilled."

And I particularly invite your attention to the following words appearing in the paragraph quoted above:

"upon their ability to work together harmoniously, understanding all the time the co-operative character of their relations."

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Gentlemen, you will perhaps be wondering how a discussion of this communal problem could have any bearing on the economic condition of our people. But you will all realise that this problem is perhaps the most difficult that our country has got to suffer at the present moment. Hindus and Mussulmans are indeed blaming each other for the present impasse that has been created. Some people believe Suddhi and Sangathan to be the cause of the whole evil, while others believe the whole trouble is due to the Muslim propaganda of Tabliq and Tanzim. But you will all agree that the Hindus who are converted to Islam or who are re-coverted to Hinduism are not very important people. They really change and rechange their religion merely under the pressure of economic conditions. I am sure this question would never have arisen in our land if the people were in a prosperous condition. The Hindus as well as the Mussulmans are now reduced to a thoroughly helpless condition and now run hither and thither in the hope of bettering their condition. But indeed both the communities will see better days, one day when they cease quarrelling on political issues and concentrate their attention on the economic betterment of the country. But people have lost all sense of economics these days. There is no royal road for money-making. This can only be achieved by industry and perseverance and by increasing their hours of work. The example of Germany in this connection is indeed well-known. We all know what bitter feelings have been created between England and Germany on account of the last war. Huns and other phrases of the kind have not yet been erased from our memory. And yet when the same Germans diligently started manufacturing more goods, the same Englishmen now treat them with greater respect and are fraternising with them in a wholehearted manner. The reason is not far to seek. Both saw that their common interests were centred in co-operating with each other in commerce and industry. Unfortunately in our country the position is quite the reverse. All the communal quarrels and the political rivalries have so obsessed the minds of some of our most intelligent leaders that our economic progress is held up and our internecine quarrels have been of such inestimable advantage to our foreign government that they do not allow us to have our own mercantile marine and to have a gold standard and a gold currency, and they are also ready to fix a ratio of exchange which would hurt our agriculturists and put a premium on imports. All this is indeed in great contrast with the war time conditions when a great wave of prosperity, false or real, swept over the land, when there was no unemployment, and when such remarkable unity was apparent on all sides. Of course it will be alleged in some quarters that all this was due to the Khilafat agitation. But it is not so. Have the Hindus or Mussulmans secured a Raj for themselves, that they should fight each other to the great advantage of the foreigner? I have discussed this subject at this great length just to emphasize what I have already said in connection with the khaddar propaganda that if Hindus and Mussalmans unite with each other in building their ships and instituting their banks and insurance companies and start factories to produce finished goods, it would stop the flow of our money into other lands, and all this communal quarrels will soon disappear. It is only necessary that both the communities should cease to depend upon outsiders and should follow the example of Germany and Japan and increase their hours of work so that they might prosper and live in this country with greater harmony. It is therefore to be hoped that more sustained efforts will be made for improving the economic condition of India and all communal quarrels will disappear with the increase of prosperity in the land.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

The question of untouchability indeed appears to me to be fraught with great difficulties for I have led my life up till now on strictly orthodox lines. I am afraid I shall not be able to make any radical change in it, but I believe that there is a certain amount of misunderstanding prevalent on this question. Untouchability should not be taken to involve the degradation of any particular community at all, for it has to be observed even between father and son, and between husband and wife on some special occasions. The custom of untouchability has developed on account of certain special occupations which have been followed by some communities for ages past. There is therey fore no question of a distinction between high and low, and a condemnation of any particular caste. As I have said before, what we want to-day is a large number of trained workers, for only those who have been trained in special professions can do their work most efficaciously. New industries can be developed with the aid of good artisans, and you will all agree with me when I say that untouchability has almost entirely disappeared from mills and factories which are meant for the economic development of the country. I do believe, therefore, that we should get rid of the custom of untouchability with a view to remove all misunderstandings that are gathered on the question and thus hasten the economic emancipation of our country.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

You are all aware of the views expressed by this Chamber on this vexed question, and much has already been said about it. The Chamber has declared its emphatic opinion that an effective gold standard with a gold currency should be initiated in this country as soon as possible, and the exchange rate should be fixed at 1s. 4d. Gold standard and a gold currency should be adopted immediately if all conditions are ready and a Bill should be introduced to that effect in the Assembly and unanimously passed. There are some who believe that the ratio of exchange is not a very important question even though it ought to be fixed at 16d. for a rupee. But I will ask these people, if it is not urgently necessary to settle this question in the interests of the country and if the country is not vitally interested in knowing if the rupee means 1/13th. or 1/15th part of the pound sterling as most of its transactions are carried on in rupees? So in my opinion there should be no delay in settling the ratio at 1s. 4d. even though we may have to wait some time before getting a gold standard and a gold currency.

You are all aware that Sir Victor Sassoon and the Indian Currency League, which he has done so much to promote, are making splendid efforts and are putting up a strong fight to safeguard the interests of the farmers and the industrial classes, and I therefore take this occasion to congratulate them most heartily. I hope that merchants and businessmen all over the land will give them their valuable assistance in carrying on their admirable work and in propagating correct views about the effects of Government policy on the economic condition of the people.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL.

We are unfortunately rather slow in profiting by the good qualities of others, but ready to imitate their weak points. But it should be always noted that even a good quality takes on a bad odour when it is allowed to transcend certain well-defined limits. Action and re-action are also a law of nature, and so the countries of the West after rapidly accumulating wealth by exploiting the countries of the East have been suffering from the evils of a bad distribution of wealth between the different classes and it will be strange if it were not true that even though we have as yet just made a beginning in industrial development. We have already in our midst some of those movements which have quite naturally developed in more capitalist countries. But we should first take rapid strides in industrial development and the accumulation of capital. I am sure that if reasonable demands are made of the industrialists after a suitable stage has been reached, they are so softhearted as to easily yield to them. If only our labourers will help us to produce more goods as their fellow-labourers in the West, I can assure them that they will be even better off than they. Unfortunately our factory workers who have already begun to earn a little more money than before are already infected by the vices of drink and seeing cinema pictures. These labourers are ready to imitate the vices of the West but they are unfortunately very backward in picking up the efficiency of the western workers. May I then hope that our labourers might simultaneously increase their capacities for production with the increase in the rates of wages, and they might spend their sure plus money in such a manner as to promote the arts and industries of our country. I would also appeal to all not to introduce these western quarrels between capital and labour in our country till our industries reach a high pitch of efficiency and can hold their own against the competition of the world. We should on the other hand rather believe in the unity of interests between capitalists and labourers and to endeavour to promote the common interests of both.

No words of mine are adequate to express my thanks to our Vice-President Mr. B. F. Madon, who has unostentatiously and unhesitatingly assisted me throughout the year and who has been serving the cause of the Chamber at the sacrifice of much of his own work and of his valuable time. He has indeed studied very carefully all the questions such as Currency and Exchange, Stores Purchases, assessment of telephone rates, and Tariff Board enquiries on which the Chamber has been ceaselessly engaged throughout the past year. I am sure you will also join me in showing a keen appreciation of the services of our Secretary, Mr. Mehta who continues to work for our Chamber at great sacrifice, without any increase in the terms fixed five years back in view of the financial position of our Chamber. I am also glad to note the excellent work done by the Assistant Secretary Mr. Maru, and other members of the staff who have all done their work with industry and perseverance.

I am also gratified to note that the strength of our membership has been maintained inspite of the bad conditions prevalent during the last year.

I am sorry to note that last year has not witnessed any progress in the matter of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee's Report. Government have indeed made a belated announcement regarding a training ship to be instituted near Karachi. But they appear to have maintained studied silence regarding other recommendations of this Committee. Banking and insurance are also two other channels of promoting the interests of the people, and I have no hesitation in stating that the people would not control their own mercantile marine without banks and insurance companies of their own. All these people are found very seriously to hamper in their advance to political freedom. The history of our own country offers a ready illustration of this principle. We have no shipping companies of our own, and our banks and insurance companies can stand no comparison with those of the foreigners. Government and their allies are in the habit of dissenting all public criticism which exposes their relentless policy of exploitation. Anyone is driven to this conclusion by the way in which Government pursue their policy regarding shipping, insurance and banking which are, all the three of them now being carried on really in the interests of the foreigners. I have, therefore, no hesitation in supporting my friend Sir Dinshaw Petit who in the course of his Presidential address at the Commercial Congress recently held at Calcutta, urged Government to reserve the coastal trade for Indian shipping.

It is also to be regretted that Government dropped the Bill regarding insurance companies and have not proceeded further in the matter. If Government had not dropped the Bill, the Select Committee and the Assembly would have amended and adopted it so as to suit the legitimate demands of the Indian people. I will give you only one example of the way in which the business of insurance is being conducted at present. We do not get at present even the simplest details and figures that we ask for regarding the working of Indian insurance companies and we are sought to be evaded on the plea that the law in the matter is going to come into operation at an early date. It is therefore surprising that this insurance bill is being kept pending for the last six years and we are not yet in a position of knowing how far it will satisfy the Indian demands. I may also state that the Bill tabled by Government during the last session of the Assembly fell far short of the Indian demand and it did not in any way satisfy the Indian public. But it can now be amended in view of the representations that have been received from several quarters and in my opinion it should be introduced and discussed in the Assembly in the ensuing session as quickly as possible. It is indeed high time that stringent restrictions should be imposed on the working of foreign insurance companies which are robbing us of crores of rupees every year and that sufficient encouragement should be given to Indian companies so as to ensure their rapid development. In other countries such restrictions are being always imposed on the working of foreign insurance companies and I do not see why foreigners should have a free hand in our country and that their activities in this matter should go absolutely unchecked.

You will all be glad to know that the efforts that are being made since 1915 to inaugurate a Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce throughout the land have ultimately proved successful. The Federation is now an established fact and Sir Dinshaw M. Petit and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas have been respectively appointed President and Vice-President for the first year. It is to be hoped that this Federation will serve to unite and coordinate the activities of all the Chambers working in different parts of India and that it might, by dint of its persistent efforts succeed in inducing the Government to adopt an economic policy which might be in accord with the commercial opinion of the country and which might help in advancing our industrial and commercial progress.

With these words, I have to congratulate you most heartily for electing Mr. Walchand Hirachand and Mr. S. B. Billimoria your President and Vice-President respectively for the coming year. Both these gentlemen have rendered signal service to our country and I hope that they will have a useful record of work behind them when they leave their office at the end of this year.

Gentlemen, I have done. I have to thank you and the Commitee for consistently and heartily co-operating throughout the year, for I need hardly say that I could never have achieved anything without their invaluable co-operation.

With these words I have now great pleasure in proposing the adoption of the annual report that has been placed before you.

MR. WALCHAND'S SPEECH.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, the newly elected President, spoke as follows:—

The principal subject for the present will, of course, be Currency and Exchange, which this Chamber has peculiarly made its own and with regard to which it has been receiving consistent co-operation and adequate response from all the sister institutions, notwithstanding the cry of the Finance Member and a section of the Anglo-Indian Press that it is only the vested interests of Bombay which are keeping up the agitation. Though the issue is so grave and fraught with so many possibilities of evil, it has at least led to one good result, in my opinion, which is that our countrymen have been quickened into a realisation of all the dangers that are involved in the economic and financial policy pursued by the Government. It had come to be believed somehow or other that agitation was merely the concern of some political agitators and that businessmen and agriculturists should, preferably, be out of it. Both these classes have now perceived that the Ostrich-like policy of shutting their eyes to the vital problems of the country can no longer be pursued and so they have taken a very important part in the strenuous agitation all over the country against the financial policy of the Government as typified by the Currency Bill now before the Indian Legislature. It must not be supposed that all this agitation will die out with either the passing or the rejection of the Currency Bill by the Legislature. I am sure the Assembly will be able to secure 16d. ratio but we shall have even then to fight our case regarding the all-important questions of the gold standard and gold currency.

HYBRID STANDARD.

The Bills with regard to the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank are being circulated for opinion and our Committee will have to devote their best an deonsidered attention to the questions involved in these two Bills. Our Committee have always emphasised in the past that nothing less than a full-fledged Gold Standard with a Gold Currency will satisfy the country and even if the Legislature gives its sanction, which I doubt very much, to the hybrid standard called the gold bullion standard recommended by the Hilton-Young Commission and adopted by the Government, we shall not leave off the fight, for we are convinced that till the country is securely placed on a Gold Standard basis with a Gold Currency there will always be loopholes left for manipulation of its currency and exchange either by the Government or by a Bank—which after all will come to same thing from the point of view of the interests of the country. In the meanwhile, we are awaiting with anxious expectancy the result of the discussion on the Currency Bill in the Legislature which will come on sometime in March.

INDIAN SHIPPING.

I rejoice to note that there has been an insistent and an unequivocal demand throughout the country for the creation and development of an Indian Mercantile Marine. The Government of India, have, however, made it perfectly clear that they are not prepared to do anything to meet this national demand for the development of this greatest key industry of a country. Every maritime country in the world possessing a national Government has helped in a variety of ways the creation and growth of its own national mercantile marine. Free Turkey is the latest addition to this list. India, however, is an unfortunate exception to this universal rule. The Government of India has failed to realize its responsibilities towards this country, as it has to protect vested interests elsewhere. Our immediate demand in this country is the Reservation of the Coasting Trade of India to Indian shipping The Indian Mercantile Marine, however, will not be worth its name unless it has secured its legitimate share and proper position in the Overseas trade of the country also. India has often been told that she should not worry herself for the growth of her own shipping, as British shipping has served her so well in the past and is prepared to serve her even in the future. What a self sacrificing spirit on the part of British shipping carrying the proverbial white man's burden!

STEEL PROTECTION.

You must have seen that your Committee have not been satisfied with the report of the Tariff Board with regard to the Iron and Steel Industry. What I am afraid of is that the recommendations of the Board and the Bill will have the effect of official recognition of the principle of Imperial preference to which not only your Committee but practically the whole of the Indian commercial community have always been opposed and to which even the Government of India themselves once were opposed as was shown by the strong Minute written by no less a person than Lord Curzon in reply to a request by the Imperial Government for the views of the Government of India. In a well-reasoned and thoughtful letter written by one of our colleagues, Mr. G. B. Trivedi, to the Press recently, it is shown very well how the duty on British steel has been reduced for several articles though the Tata Iron and Steel Company find it difficult to sell their British standard rails and structural materials to the Railway companies who under one pretext or another send their orders to England. It is several times argued by the Government when they want to oppose any measure of substantial protection for indigenous industries that it would make life more costly for the consumers. You must have seen that the Government have set themselves up as 'the protectors' of this very class of consumers even with regard to the ratio agitation as one of their pleas is that the 18d. ratio will be beneficial from the point of view of this class. They have suddenly turned round, however, with regard to the question of Iron and Steel Industry and left these very consumers in the cold by increasing the duties on Continental steel. I do not argue against protective duties, which I consider essential in the present stage of our industries. What I protest against is a deliberate preference shown to British iron and steel as against the Continental steel and then too without benefiting the Iron and Steel Industry of India for which principally the Tariff Board was asked to make its report. I hope that the Legislature will not allow such a wrong and misguided policy and will see that justice is done to the Iron and Steel Industry without any acceptance of the principle of Imperial preference. It is apprehended that similar distinctions with regard to Imperial preference may be made by the Cotton Textile Board and it will rest with your Committee to make out as strong a case against it as possible if this principle is attempted to be established even by that other Board.

BACKBAY MUDDLE.

The findings of the Mear's Committee does not involve any legislative provision and so may not come before the Legislative Council at all unless members bring that in while criticising the Budget estimates. It would have been something even if the Mear's Committee, though it had recommended Block No. 2 to be filled up and left Block 7 to be filled up according to the wishes of the Local Government, had stated emphatically that with the completion of these 4 Blocks, viz., 1, 2, 7 and 8, the whole of the scheme must be stopped altogether. Instead of that they have recommended 300 feet from the foreshore to be reclaimed in all other blocks also, which means in plain language that the "Damocles Sword" is kept hanging on the Presidency, as some future George Lloyd will again have the reclamation scheme carried out to its fullest. It is significant of the attitude of a certain class of critics that though

(Continued on next page.)

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through G. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay, Feb. 2nd.

JUTE.

Albion ..	530	Howrah ..	46/4
Alliance ..	590	India ..	195
Alexandra ..	360	Kamarhatty	698
Anglo-India	408	Kankanarrah	545
Auckland ..	286	Kelvin ..	875
Barnagore ..	231	Khardah ..	500
Bally ..	250	Kinnison ..	1055
Birla ..	11/8	Lansdowne	368
Belvedere ..	610	Lawrence ..	645
Budge-Budge	528	Lothian ..	495
Caledonian	610	Naihati ..	500
Chapdani ..	182	National	33/6
Clive ..	39/40	New Central	630
Craig ..	5	Northbrook	67
Cheviot ..	313	Nudea ..	48
Dalhousie	475	Orient ..	268
Delta	605	Presidency ..	9/4
Empire ..	57/8	Reliance ..	80/6
Fort Gloster	980	Soorah ..	32
Fort William	384	Standard ..	485
Gondalpara ..	1100	Union ..	625
Gourepore	760	Waverly	7
Hukumchand	14	HESSIAN	14/7
Hooghly ..	86	JUTE	65/6

COTTON.

Agra United	12	Dunbar	186
Bowaria		Keshavram Cotton	4/4
Bengal Nagpur	24/4	New Ring ..	..

COAL.

Burrakur	19	Kurdi ..	
Bokaro Ramgur		Neetooria ..	..
Gusick & Musalia	9/12	New Kendah Raneegunge	
Katras Jherriah	..	Samla Kendra	7/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.	6/10	I. Standard	25/12
B.I. Corporn.	4/11	Wagon	..
B I. „ D		Marshalls	
Burma Corp	10/4	Madon Theatres	5
C.P. Cement	..	Scindia Steam	..
Howra Oil	..	Titagar Paper	6/10
Hume Pipe	..	Thorney Croft	1495
I.I. Still	10/2	Imperial Bank	372
		.. Conty.	
		3½ per cent Paper	77/7
		45-55 Loan	107/5

Remarks.—Jute share opened quiet, closing steady cotton were steady coals were quite, government securities remained unchanged 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88/11.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/4.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1981-88 Rs. 94/8.

4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 103/6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/5.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106-12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/14.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87/4

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8.

Tone of Market:—Weak, more sellers. Forward rates for 3½ p.c. Rs. 77/5 1945-55 Rs. 107/5.

CABLE ITEM

London.—The War Office announces that commencing from February 1928 three vacancies will be available each half-year at Woolwich for selected qualified non-commissioned officers with a view to their obtaining commissions in Artillery, Engineers and Signals.—Reuter's Special.

Rugby.—General Sir George Higginson who celebrated his hundredth birthday last year died on Thursday morning. He became an ensign in the Grenolier Guards in 1845 and served with that Regiment for 39 years.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Successful short wave-two-way wireless communication was established on Sunday between stations at Mill Hill School in Middlesex and a Norwegian whaling ship at present cruising in South Polar regions. The whalers' position was 250 miles within the Antaretic circle.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—It is officially announced that Mr. Michael Francis McDonnell of the Inner Temple has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Palestine. Mr. McDonnell has had a number of judicial and legal post in West Arica. His last office was that of Attorney-General in Sierra Leone.—B. O. W.

BACK TO ENGLAND.

"CITY OF DELHI" AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, Feb. 1.

Allowing for an hour and a quarter's stop at Jodhpore for petrol the journey of the "City of Delhi" from Delhi to Karachi occupied six and a half flying hours. It was dark when the aeroplane arrived at the aerodrome but the pilot effected a perefect landing. Sir Samuel Hoare will leave Karachi by air for England at nine on Wednesday morning.—A. P.

"DO SOMETHING TANGIBLE."

MR. ANEY'S APPEAL IN THE CAUSE OF THE DEPRESSED.

DELHI, Feb. 2.

Speaking at the Depressed Classes Conferences, over which he presided, Mr. Aney said the work of the uplift of the depressed classes had reached the stage when it was not profitable to discuss and explain its usefulness. The meeting he was addressing as President was the sixth, the previous five were held under the auspieces of Swami Shraddhanandaji. He felt the loss of the Swami, whose presence in those conferences evoked charm. The condition of Hindus, said Mr. Aney, was deplorable. He asked Hindus why they should not treat the depressed classes which formed a considerable part of Hindus as brethereu. Were they not human beings? The depressed classes performed the same rituals as observed by Hindus. It was sheer injustice to down the trodden untouchables. It was an injustice to Hindu religion.—Free Press.

NON-PUBLICATION OF FIJI REPORT.

PT. KUNZRU'S ADJOURNMENT MOTION FAILS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

Pandit Kunzru's attempt to move for adjournment of the House over the non-publication of the Fiji report failed as Sir Alexander Muddiman said that the matter was not urgent.

The President held that the publication of the report could be secured by a resolution.—A.P.

C. P. MINISTERS' PORTFOLIOS.

NAGPUR, Feb. 1.

His Excellency the Governor administered the oath of allegiance, the oath of office and the oath of official secrecy to Mr. Raghavendra Rao and Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, the newly-appointed Ministers, this morning at Government House. Both were dressed in khaddar and wore "Gandhi" caps. Mr. Raghavendra Rao will be Minister of Education and will be in charge of education, local self-government and public health. Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh will be Minister of Agriculture and will be in charge of agriculture, excise, public works and industries.—A.P.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND SANDHURST.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The Anglo-Indian Association in London announces that Lord Birkenhead has decided that Anglo-Indian gentlemen resident in the United Kingdom desiring to be nominated for admission to Sandhurst may be interviewed by the Selection Board at the India Office under the same conditions as Indian candidates.—Reuter.

NEW LIBERAL GROUP.

LORD LINCOLNSHIRE REFUSES TO JOIN.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Lord Lincolnshire, President of the National Liberal Council, has declined invitation to join Viscount Grey's new Liberal group.—Reuter's Special.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE TO SIR R. ROSS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The Calcutta Corporation presented an address of welcome to-day to Sir Ronald Ross, paying tribute to the great work of Sir Ronald in the cause of medical science. —A. P.

TOLL OF INFLUENZA IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

725 deaths from influenza occurred in London and the great towns of England and Wales, last week, compared with 470 in the previous week.—Reuter's Special.

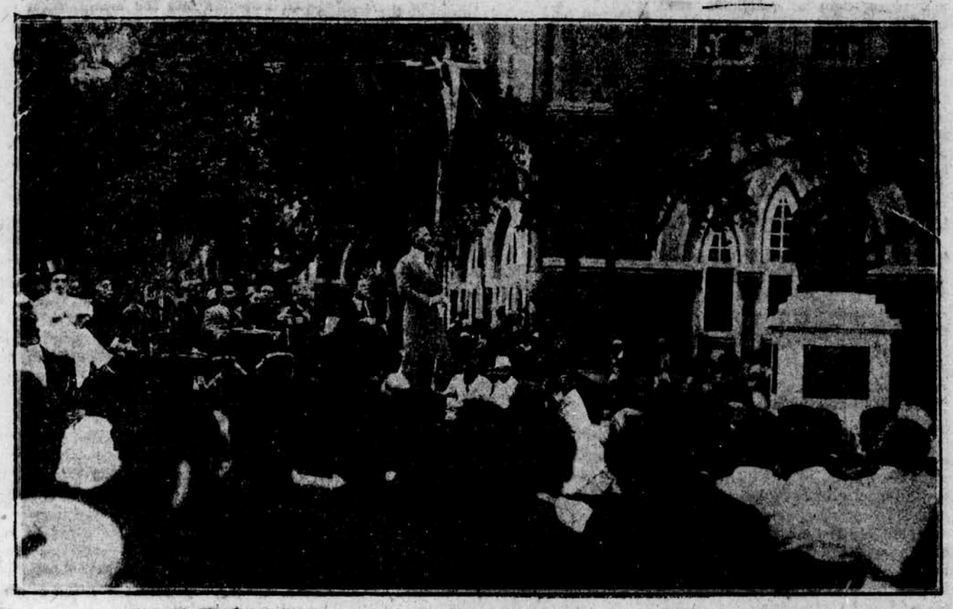
OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Commander-in-Chief returned to Delhi on 1st instant, after a tour of inspection of the troops at Cawnpore, Lucknow, Fyzabad and Benares.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the Law Member left Madras to-night for Bombay where it is understood he will meet Earl Winterton. He returns to Madras on the 16th instant.

Owing to shortage of water and the breakdown of part of the generating plant the cordinate factory has called upon the Ootacamund Municipality immediately to cut off street lighting and day current from Tuesday.—A. P.

UNVEILING DADABHAI NAOROJI STATUE.



"Chronicle" Photo.

The Governor of Bombay, addressing the meeting.

"Chronicle" Photo.

The Governor, performing the unveiling ce remony.

CONGRESS AND COMMERCIAL BODIES.

(Continued from previous page.)

great errors have been found out with regard to the working and administration of the Development Department they still aver that the scheme was undertaken in the best and most 'bona fide' manner and the Presidency will still have cause to bless the people who initiated it.

TRADE DIVERSION FROM BOMBAY.

You must have seen the representation addressed by your Committee to the Government of Bombay with regard to Kathia war Ports. It has long been felt that the trade of Bombay is being diverted from the Bombay Port to other competing ports In so far as this diversion is due to the costliness of the Bombay Port with regard to its Port Trust charges or the local taxation, such a diversion may be deemed to be justified and the remedy would seem to lie not in any protest but in a careful looking after our own house and putting it in order. This can be done by a rigid and strict economy in the administration of the Bombay Port Trust as also of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, both of which bodies have something to do with making the Bombay Port so very costly.

REPRESENTATION ON PORT TRUST.

You all know, gentlemen, that the constitution of the Bombay Port Trust was revised in 1923 providing for five members being elected by this Chamber. With all this amendment, however, the Indian Trustees are still in minority. The contention of this Chamber has always been for having an Indian majority, with an Indian businessman as Chairman in the Port Trust. The time has now arrived when it is necessary that the Government should undertake fresh amending legislation on this question and provide for some more seats for representatives of this Chamber so as to secure an Indian majority on the Board of the Port Trustees. You all know that we have scrupulously fulfilled the intentions not only of the Bill but even, I venture to say, of the commercial community by having three seats reserved for different commercial interests and two seats for general commercial interests. These two seats may not be considered sufficient to cover the very wide and different interests represented on this Chamber like Sugar, Shipping, Iron and Steel, etc. I hope that the new Committee will take up this question at an early moment.

Gentlemen, I have done. Before I do so, however, I should like to refer to the financial condition of the Chamber which cannot be said to be a particularly bright and happy one. The Honourable Sir Phiroze C. Sethna touched upon this theme in his presidential speech last year and emphasised that in order that the activities of such an institution like the Chamber might be still further increased, the numerical strength should be increased as much as possible. There is a great necessity also for housing the Chamber in its own building. Several junior institutions have been able to do so and there is no reason why this premier Indian Chamber of Commerce in the country should be without a House of its own. I hope, gentlemen, that you will agree with me in wishing that before the close of this official year this Chamber will have a decent building of its own, for its ever increasing activities. With these words, gentlemen, I second the proposal for the adoption of the Report before you.

MR. MADON'S SPEECH.

Mr. B. F. Madan, the Vice-President, then speaking referred to the question of establishment of a real Gold Standard, restoration of pre-war ratio and the Reserve Bank. In favour of reversion to 1sh. 4d. ratio, he quoted the opinion of the Lords of the Treasury. They had pointed out that the present manipulation of currency alters every fixed payment in India, one of there is the land revenue, the cesses, and the rents paid by the cultivator which are all increased by the manipulation and consequently the cultivator has to pay more unknowingly.

Coming to the Gold Standard with a Gold Currency, Mr. Madan said that the Royal Commission had recommended a Gold Bullion Standard and had tried to pass it off as a real gold standard. It is the absence of a real gold standard with a gold currency in circulation that has enabled the executive to carry through the various manipulations of the currency without the layman perceiving what was being done to it.

The next point was the question of Reserve Bank and the conversion of the Imperial Bank into an ordinary Commercial Bank. The Bills to give effect to these things have been introduced in the Assembly. The matter was so important, said Mr. B. F. Madan, that he would appeal to all interested in the development of banking in this country to closely scrutinize the provisions of the Bills. If the Imperial Bank with its vast resources and huge Government patronage were to be converted into a Commercial Bank, it would stifle the growth of indigenous banking. The only sound and logical step would be to make this Bank the Reserve Bank.

UNDESIRABLE FEATURES.

Proceeding, he said, there were certain features of the Reserve Bank which were most undesirable. Formerly the grievance of Indians was that the Secretary of State had been diverting India's gold to London by offering Council Bills at unduly low rates, and investing the proceeds in England, thus making gold available for the financial structure, not of India but of the London money market. But the Reserve Bank would be allowed to do worse. It will hold its reserves in the securities of not only England, but in the securities of the other so-called gold standard countries thus diverting every ounce of gold from coming to India, and in the event of another catachysm like the last war, Indians will have to most bitterly regret it.

Concluding, Mr. Madan asked the members to see that no such undesirable powers are given to whatever the ultimate central banking authority that may be created in this country.

B. I. CO'S ISSUE OF NEW CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSED.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The issue of twenty thousand 5½ per cent. cumulative shares of a hundred sterling each of the British India Steam Navigation Company has been fully subscribed. The list is closed.—Reuter.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DRUGS.

OPIUM COMMISSION ADOPTS SIR M. DELEVIGNE'S PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Geneva.—The Opium Commission of the League has adopted proposals of Sir Malcolm Delevigne that methodical investigations should be undertaken by the Governments of all the countries manufacturing narcotils in order to determine the sources from which traffickers in drugs obtain supplies and the methods they adopt. Severe measures are provided against any manufacturer, importer or trader who is found guilty of knowingly supplying narcotics for any except medicinal and scientific purposes. Permits for the manufacture or export of or trade in narcotics will be granted only to persons able to establish good faith of their commercial activity. —Reuter.

CONFERENCE OF AMBASSADORS

OUTSTANDING DIFFERENCES SETTLED

RUGBY, Feb. 1.

Reports from Paris state that at to-day's adjourned meeting of the Conference of Ambassadors an agreement resolving outstanding differences regarding German disarmament was reached. The only important matter at issue remaining had reference to the Koenigsberg fortifications, and as a result of instructions received from Berlin by the representatives of the German Government, a settlement has been effectetd direct between them and the Conference as representing the Allied Powers without reference of the dispute to arbitration.

The Inter-allied Military Commission of control in the form in which it was constituted by articles 203 to 208 of the Peace Treaty now ceases to exist after some seven years' work.—B. O. W.

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GAMA ON WORLD TOUR.

TO VISIT ENGLAND FIRST.

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

It is stated that Gama, a well-known wrestler who had been to England once and who contested the world championship with Zbyszko intends to proceed next August, on a world tour commencing with England.—A. P.

(According to the information received in Bombay, Gunga, the famous Kolhapur wrestler beat Gama in a wrestling bout lately at Kolhapur. It will be remembered Zbyszko the famous Polish wrestler is now in India to try conclusions with Gama for the world's heavy weight wrestling championships.)

STUDENTS OF EL AZHAR UNIVERSITY ON STRIKE.

SEQUEL TO PARLIAMENT'S DECISION

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Cairo.—Students of El Azhar University and of certain elementary colleges are on strike owing to the Parliament's decision to return the Darelalum College, the Cadi's School and the elementary colleges to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education. The Darelalum College trains teachers in Arabic and Cadi's School trains judges for religious courts. 200 police have been sent to prevent disturbances.—Reuter.

INQUIRY INTO MR. SUHRAWARDY'S CONDUCT.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO SUBMIT REPORT SHORTLY.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The "Statesman" understands that the special committee which was appointed to inquire into the "conduct of the Deputy Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy", will submit its report to the Corporation shortly. The meeting to consider the report will be held in private.

It is also understood that the report which is likely to excite much comment contains a recommendation that the Local Government be asked to take action, under Section 42 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, for removal of the Deputy Mayor. An opportunity was afforded to the Deputy Mayor to answer the charges, but it is stated, he declined to appear before the Committee and accused it of communal bias.—A. P.

CALCUTTA DY. MAYOR.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS HIS REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

"The Statesman" understands the special committee, appointed to enquire into the conduct of the Deputy Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation, have adopted a report which they will submit to the Corporation probably next week or the week after. The paper adds that the report contains a recommendation that the Government should be asked for the removal of the Deputy President.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI'S MAHARASHTRA TOUR.

JALGAON, Feb. 1.

In the course of his Maharashtra tour Mr. Gandhi will visit on 9th February Pachora, Shendurni, Neri, Jamner, Edalabad and Bhusalval, on the 10th Eaver and Jalgaon, on the 11th Erandol, Dharangaon and Chopda and on the 12th morning Amalner whence he leaves for Dhulia.—A.P.

UNEMPLOYED IN BRITAIN

RUGBY, Feb. 1.

The Ministry of Labour states that the number of unemployed on January 24th was 42,318 less than the week before but was still 147,873 more than on the corresponding date last year. The total was 1,348,700.—B. O. W.

SHOP LOOTERS SENTENCED.

PABNA, Feb. 1.

The Special Magistrate to-day convicted 29 Mahomedans out of 39 accused of looting Hindu shops at Sujanagar market and sentenced them to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

M. C. C. LEAVE FOR KANDY.

COLOMBO, Feb. 2.

The M. C. C. team left this morning for kandy by motor cars. They play their next match at Darawella, tomorrow, returning Colombo on 4th.—A. P.

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NEW GOVERNOR OF QUEENSLAND.

AN INTERESTING APPOINTMENT

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Brisbane.—The Government of Queensland has cabled approval of the appointment of Lt.-General Sir Thomas Godwin as Governor of Queensland. The appointment is interesting in view of a letter sent to Mr. Amery last year by the Premiers of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania suggesting that all vacancies in the State Governorships should be filled by the Australians nominated by State Governments. To this letter Mr. Amery replied that he did not think there was sufficient justification for a change so long as opinion in the Commonwealth was divided.—Reuter's Special.

BEGINNING WITH CLEAN SLATE.

GERMANY'S DISARMAMENT PROBLEM

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Paris.—The agreement which has been reached between Conference of Ambassadors and German Government as regards the fortification of Germany's eastern frontiers passes sponge over the whole disarmament problem and gives the German a clean slate. It is agreed that Kuestrin and Glogou fortresses and 22 fortification works for Koenigsberg shall be destroyed and that as regards East Prussia the zone shall be defined in which fortifications are banned apart from those the existence of which was noted in 1920, but all Allies agree to the retention of a number of dug-outs built since 1920. Germany undertakes to pass a bill prohibiting the manufacture and import and export of all kinds of war material apart from the restricted rights allowed to Germany under the Peace Treaty as regards military and naval armament.—Reuter.

FOR THE COMING MESSIAH.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL FOR "HAPPY VALLEY FOUNDATION" FUND.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

New York.—Mr. Annie Besant has issued an appeal for £40,000 sterling for the purchase of "a happy valley in California where a seat of higher plane civilisation may be prepared for the coming Messiah" with Krishnamurti as his vehicle. Ojoi Valley near Ventura has been selected for the new colony to be known as "Happy Valley Foundation."—Reuter.

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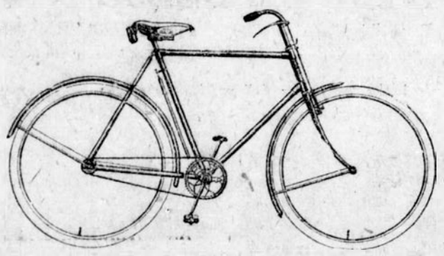

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Figure A: Colonies of dust-germs before disinfection with Formamint.

Figure B: The same plate after disinfection with Formamint. All germs are destroyed.

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FALL IN LIQUOR CONSUMPTION.

24 MORE SHOPS CLOSED.

CONSIDERABLE DECREASE IN EXCISE REVENUE.

The Annual Reports on the administration of the Excise Department (Abkari and Opium) in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, for the financial year 1925-26, are issued, which are reproduced below:—

The consumption of country liquor has once more decreased and is 179,014, proof gallons less than in the preceding year. This decrease was general throughout the Presidency proper and Sind, and was contributed to by all but ten districts. Twenty-four more shops were closed.

Once more the consumption did not touch the ration figure, and in the Presidency proper fell short of it by 478,367 proof gallons.

The total decrease in revenue (still-head duty, license and vend fees) is Rs. 26,99,599.

The consumption of toddy in the Presidency proper increased by 310,994 gallons. In Sind, where this beverage is only drunk at a few of the large towns and to a negligible extent, there was a slight decrease. The figures of consumption are necessarily inaccurate and are likely to be understated. It is therefore a remarkable fact that inspite of the increase in consumption referred to above there was a decrease of 23,294 in the number of trees tapped. The Commissioner states that these figures are due to the practice of adulteration. The Commissioner states that these figures are due to the practice of adulteration The total increase in revenue was Rs. 1,78,486, the decrease in tree-tax receipts being more than balanced by the increase in vend and license fees.

The proposals to remedy the inaccuracies of the foreign liquor accounts are still under consideration and the figures are therefore open to doubt in the same degree as they have been in previous years. They show under imports increases of 17,714 and of 29,958 gallons in the Presidency proper and Sind, respectively. In the Presidency proper the total increase is under the head of fermented liquors, wines and spirits showing a considerable decrease.

Ganja shows a decease of 3,311 seers in the Presidency proper but an increase of 65 in Sind. The decrease in bhang is 837 in the former and 21,986 in the latter. The consumption of charas fell by 407 seers in Sind. These changes are small, except that in the case of bhang in Sind which is said to be due to an increase in the duty, the cessation of the supply of "ghundis," and the closure of twelve retail shops. In the Presidency proper the sales of opium fell by 1,760 seers and in Sind by 374. The decrease in opium and charas in Sind and in opium in the Presidency partly attributed to the rivalry of the smuggled article.

INCREASE IN GROSS EXPENDITURE.

The gross total expenditure upon excise has increased by Rs. 1,43,286 and the net revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 26,35,681.

From the financial point of view these figures are disquieting. Receipts from still-head duty on country liquor are bound to decrease with the decreasing ration, but it appears that now that the conditions of the trade are being fully appreciated, experience has taught bidders the extent to which it is safe for them to go, and receipts from vend fees have not made up the deficit during the year, and are not likely to do so in future.

The Commissioner's report further shows that little satisfaction can be derived from the fact that less intoxicants have been consumed, as indicating a decrease in a social evil. It would appear that in large centres like Bombay City the milder fermented beverages are to some extent taking the place of the more deleterious and expensive spirituous liquors; and this may be regarded as a step in the right direction. But in the rural and smaller urban districts the place of licit is being taken by illicit liquor, locally manufactured in the Presidency proper, or smuggled from neighbouring territories into Sind. Detected offences against the excise law amounted to 5,488. But tere is no stead movement in favour of abstinence from liquor, and in the rural regions where it flourishes excise crime is not considered reprehensible, but rather is encouraged and concealed. Indeed in those tracts where the Government policy runs counter to public opinion, as for example in West Khandesh, secret, and at times, open and violent resistance is organised against the efforts of the Excise authorities to check crime. Government must necessarily view these tendencies with apprehension.

SHIVAJI'S TRICENTENARY.

(From a Correspondent.)

GORAKHPUR, Feb. 1.

The Hindu Sabha, Gorakhpur, has resolved that the great Chatrapati Shivaji's Tricentenary Jayanti which is taking place in May next should be celebrated suitably by all Hindu Sabhas and other Hindu institutions.

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SIR W. BIRDWOOD'S SPEECH AT HINDU UNIVERSITY.

BENARES, Jan. 31.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief visited the Benares Hindu University this afternoon. He was received by the Vice-Chancellor who introduced His Excellency to the staff.

In reply to Pandit Malaviya's speech welcoming the illustrious head of the Army in India, Sir William Birdwood, in the course of his speech said that during the long period of 42 years since he joined the Army, that he entertained in his heart great love and affection for Indian soldiers. He had been to the University Training Corps and some of them told him that they had relations in the Army.

Continuing His Excellency said that he could not give any definite undertaking to increase the strength of the University Training Corps. But the results about which he was informed made him hope that it would be possible to increase the strength if the boys availed themselves of the opportunities which authorities might create for them from time to time.

After referring to the necessity of starting an Agricultural College, His Excellency said, "I have no doubt that Panditji is an extraordinarily good beggar (Laughter) and I know no one who can extract money out of stones as he can do (Laughter). I have no doubt that before long, he will be able to establish a great agricultural centre at this University."

His Excellency left Benares in the evening by special train.—A.P.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, President of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, delivered a lecture at Broach on local self-Government. He said they had made good progress and he made reference to the entrance of ladies in the Bombay Corporation. He complained that there was communal spirit manifested and he was glad that Government had the power of nomination. He thought they were justified in reserving those powers.—Free Press.

A circular, signed by six prominent women workers in Burma, is being circulated to show interest in the question of removal of sex disqualification from the Legislative Council.—Free Press.

U. Pu of Tharrawaddy, a Swarajist, has given notice of moving a resolution in the Burma Legislative Council urging the removal of sex disqualification. The resolution will come up in the Council on February 3, and a procession of women will march from the Corporation Hall to the Council Chamber.—Free Press.

The nine prominent Marwaris who were charged and convicted of keeping a common gaming house in the Synagogue Street, Calcutta, have appealed to the High Court against the sentences of fine. The prosecution case is that under the cloak of keeping the Pat Association the Marwaris carried on gambling in the premises.—Free Press.

To congratulate His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Allen, Archbishop of Madras, on his Episcopal Silver Jubilee, the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mulaliar on his appointment as Minister and Mr. Ratnaswami on his nomination to the Legislative Assembly, a public meeting, under the auspices of Catholic Indian Association, was held at St. Gabriel's High School Madras, the Rt. Rev. Fr. Texeira, Vicar-General of the Mylapore Diocese presiding. A large number of Catholic priests attended the function.—A.P.

It is understood that the question of appointing a special officer for combating malaria in the Madras Presidency, is engaging the attention of the Government of Madras and that Rao Bahadur Raghavendra Rao, for some years Health Officer of the Madras Municipal Corporation, will be appointed to the post if it is sanctioned.—A.P.

There was a hail stsorm on Mondhy night in Nagpur, accompanied by a sharp shower of rain.—A.P.

Diwan Mangal Sen, late Managing Director of the Punjab Industrial Bank is being prosecuted at Lahore, under Sections 420 and 409, I.P.C., for alleged cheating and criminal breach of trust, in the Court of the Additional Magistrate.—A.P.

Four Burman convicts including two life convicts escaped from the Central Jail, rangoon on Monday morning. A vigorous search is being made, but no trace has yet been found.—A.P.

A Bengali student Satyacharan Guni of Queen's College committed suicide last Saturday at Benares.—A.P.

Dayaram Parasram Mirchandani has sent an appeal to Mahatma Gandhi to take a lead in spreading the principles of Vegetarianism in India. In the course of his appeal, he says that while prominent Europeans and Americans are advocating vegetarianism, it is regrettable that there is not an All-India organization to carry on the great humanitarian works.

A Madras message if February 1st says: Under the auspices of the Kumbkonam Congress Committee, a monster meeting was held yesterday, at which a resolution was passed condemning the sending of Indian troops to China.

A similar resolution was passed at a public meeting in Madura, held under the auspices of the Congress Committee. The resolution was communicated to His Excellency the Viceroy and Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, the President of the Indian National Congress.—Free Press.

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As in previous years this Number contains a succinct account of the proceedings of the Congress, the Federation, the Muslim League, the Christian Conference, the Hindu Sabha, the Ceylon Congress and other gatherings.
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Another instalment of Mahatma Gandhi's Autobiography which has been appearing in this Review since March 1926 is published.
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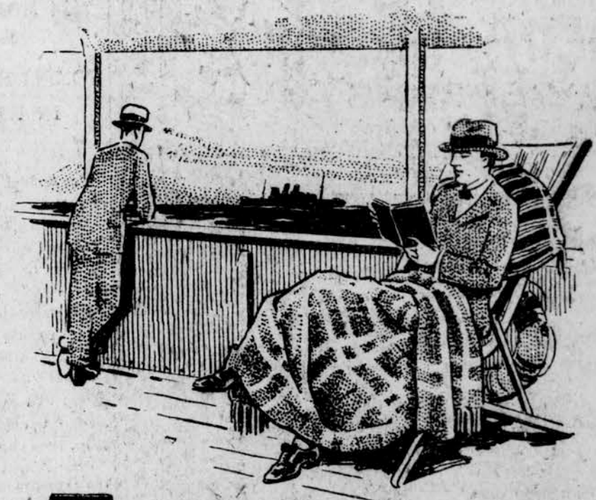

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